The Pacific.

REV. I. H. BRAYTON AND REV. S. V. BLAKESLEE, Editors.] "First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy." [PRINTED FOR THE PUBLISHERS, 145 CLAY STREET.

VOLUME VI—NO. XLIII. THURSDAY: SAN FRANCISCO, OCTOBER 15, 1857. WHOLE NUMBER, 302

Poetry.

God Bless Them.

BY C. G. DUNN.

The winter wind blows o'er the moor
And sweeps along the lea;
There's misery at the poor man's door,
There's wretchedness at sea.
God bless the sailor on this night
And guide him through the storm!
For sad's the heart without the light
Of hope, to keep it warm.

There are chilled forms to-night, and weak,
That lounge not 'round a fire,
Where cheering flames of comfort speak
Of gratified desire.
God bless such stricken ones to night
And guard them with thine arm!
And in their hearts renew the light
Of hope, to keep them warm.

God bless the sailor on the sea!
God bless the toiling man!
God bless the house where poverty
Sits gloomy faced and wan!
God bless all of my fellow-men
And shield them from the storm;
For sad's the heart without the light
Of hope, to keep it warm.

Meeting of Synod.

The Synod of Alta California met in the Congregational church in the city of Sacramento, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 6, 1857, at half past 7 o'clock. The following is the roll of the members present during the meetings:

Presbytery of San Francisco.—Ministers, Samuel H. Willey, Edward S. Lacy, Isaac H. Brayton, and David McClure. Elder, W. A. Palmer.

Presbytery of San Jose.—Ministers, Eli Corwin, W. W. Brier, James Pierpont, Sam'l B. Bell. Elder, Charles Johnson.

Presbytery of Sierra Nevada.—Ministers, E. B. Walsworth, S. S. Harmon, L. Hamilton, Walter Frear. Elders, A. Tolles, N. W. Winton.

Synod was opened with a sermon by Rev. Eli Corwin, of San Jose, from Phil. iii. 3: "For we are the circumcision, who worship God in the spirit and rejoice in Christ Jesus, and have no confidence in the flesh."

Rev. S. H. Willey presided in constituting the Synod, as authorized by General Assembly, and was afterwards elected Moderator, and Rev. E. B. Walsworth temporary Clerk.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Synod convened at 9 o'clock. After an hour spent in devotional exercises, business was resumed. Rev. E. B. Walsworth was elected stated Clerk.

Committees were announced.

Rev. David McClure was chosen delegate to the California Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterians, to meet in Contra Costa County, this month. A Committee was appointed, consisting of Rev. E. B. Walworth and Rev. S. S. Harmon, to report to the next Synod a code of rules. Records of Presbyteries were reported on.

Wednesday afternoon was occupied by Synod in connection with the Congregational Association of California, in joint session, in devotional exercises and in listening to reports from all the churches represented; and in the evening, in listening to a sermon before the Association by Rev. William L. Jones, of Camptonville.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Synod convened at 9 o'clock. The following were appointed a Committee on Church Extension, communicating with the Assembly's Committee: Rev. Messrs. I. H. Brayton, W. W. Brier and E. B. Walsworth; and E. B. Goddard, W. A. Palmer, and James McDonald, Elders. The stated Clerk was requested to procure minutes of General Assembly for those who desire them.

Thursday afternoon was passed in joint session with Association; and in the evening both bodies united in celebrating the Lord's Supper, Rev. S. H. Willey and Rev. Martin Kellogg officiating.

FRIDAY.

Synod convened at the usual hour, and passed half an hour in devotional exercises. Rev. I. H. Brayton and Rev. S. H. Willey were appointed a committee to reply to a fraternal letter from the Synod of New York and New Jersey.

Reports from various committees were received and disposed of.

The Committee on the Education of Young Men for the Ministry reported in favor of adopting the Assembly's plan. A committee was appointed to correspond upon the subject with the Assembly's Permanent Committee.

The resolutions which were reported and adopted contained the following:

Resolved, That this Synod bears with the greatest satisfaction from the Trustees of the College of California the announcement that that institution will be prepared, within the coming year, to commence the education of candidates for the gospel ministry.

After the transaction of items of Synodical business, Synod adjourned to meet in Sonora on the first Tuesday of May next.

The following clergymen were in attendance in the course of the meetings as corresponding members: Rev. S. Woodbridge and Rev. Mr. Bonham, of the Presbytery of Benicia, and Rev. Nelson Slater, of the Synod of Western Reserve.

General Association of California.

The General Association of California held its first annual meeting at Sacramento Oct. 7, 1857. The following ministers and delegates were in attendance:

San Francisco.—Rev. E. S. Lacy, Ira P. Rankin, Doct. S. Adams, Rev. J. E. Benton (Mission Dolores).

Santa Cruz.—Rev. J. S. Zelie.

Sacramento.—Rev. J. A. Benton, A. C. Sweetzer, S. Cross, P. W. Burnett.

Oroville.—Rev. B. N. Seymour, N. V. Johnson.

Grass Valley.—Rev. M. Kellogg, Des. W. P. Goldsmith.

Nevada.—Rev. J. H. Warren, A. Young.

Camptonville.—Rev. W. L. Jones.

Downieville.—Rev. W. C. Pond, S. S. Tuttle.

Rev. J. A. Benton was chosen Moderator, and Rev. B. N. Seymour Scribe. Reports were presented from the Mountain and Valley Associations. Various matters of business were discussed and acted on, of which the most important were as follows:

A report on a Sabbath Law was adopted, urging the necessity of such a law for the moral and religious welfare of the State.

Resolutions were adopted on Intemperance, calling attention to the need of united Temperance efforts on the part of our churches, and deploring and protesting against the influence of wine-drinking ministers of the gospel.

The Association adopted a report setting forth the want of ministerial laborers in our State, and urging our claim for immediate reinforcements.

A vote was passed expressing regret at the departure of ministers from California.

Attention was called to the claims of the College School at Oakland, its excellent condition under the care of Rev. Henry Durant, and its cheering prospects for the future.

Fraternal letters were read from the General Associations of Massachusetts and Illinois, expressing the kindest feelings and the best wishes.

Resolutions of condolence with Rev. S. V. Blakeslee and Rev. T. Thacher were passed, with many expressions of sympathy. Mr. Blakeslee recently lost a little son. The youngest son of Mr. Thacher had just been murdered, while on a hunting tour, by the Indians of the Coast Range.

Rev. Martin Kellogg was chosen Preacher for the next meeting; Rev. B. N. Seymour, substitute.

The Association adjourned on Friday morning, to meet in April next at Sonora.

The Minutes of the Association will soon be published in full, and distributed among the churches.

Ordination.

A Committee from the First Baptist Church, Stockton, appointed on the 15th inst., met in council, Sept. 28th, 1857. Rev. H. H. Rhees, A. A. Gurnsey, and J. S. Buckner, being present, were invited to sit in council with the Committee, to consider the propriety of ordaining Brother S. W. Hull to the work of the Gospel Ministry. Rev. Thomas Atwood was chosen Moderator, and Rev. J. S. Buckner, Clerk. After a thorough examination of the candidate in relation to religious experience, call to the ministry and views of Bible truths, it was voted to proceed to the ordination of Brother Hull, the order of exercises to be as follows: Reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Thomas Atwood, of Stockton; Sermon, by Rev. A. A. Gurnsey of Petaluma; Ordaining prayer, by Rev. T. Atwood; Charge, by Rev. J. S. Buckner, of Healdsburg; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Myron Newel, of Drytown; Reading of closing Hymn and Benediction by the candidate. By order of the Church and Council.

THOMAS ATWOOD, Moderator.

J. S. BUCKNER, Clerk.

Stockton, Oct. 9, 1857.

Oceans of ink and reams of paper have been expended to reform the social and political condition of man. The only way to effect this object is to "do as you would be done by."

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

GLANCE AT CENTRAL AFRICA.

According to Mr. Bowen, of the Baptist mission, the people of Central Africa are divided into three classes—the true typical negro—the pulohs or fella tahs, regarded by him as mulattoes—and black people with European features, who are descendants, it is supposed, of mulattoes and negroes, retaining the features of the former and color of the latter; some of them having even the Grecian cast of countenance, while others approximate to the typical negro. The Africans of all classes are healthy and hardy, and the boys unusually active. The language of the people of Yoruba attests their intelligence, being remarkably rich in abstract terms. Still they are very deficient in science and invention. But they compose lively verses, and stories displaying considerable fancy.

Civil war and the slave trade have made sad havoc with the inhabitants. In Yoruba, they all live in towns surrounded by mud walls about five feet high for defense in the frequent wars. Some of them are quite large, the inhabitants cultivating their surrounding farms. A ditch runs round the outer side of the walls. The sight of an African town with its thousands of low, broad, grass thatched houses, peeping above the wall and sweltering in the sun, will not be soon forgotten. The streets are very narrow, crooked and intricate, in the network of which the traveler is in danger of being lost. They have no public buildings; architecture, monuments, and the like, are yet among their wants. The king's house, except it is larger, is little better than the rest, and the dwellings of the governors and the nobles do not differ from those of the people.

The market is, perhaps, the most attractive spot—being a large area shaded with trees, and frequently dotted with little open sheds, where women sit and chat from early morning till nine o'clock at night, selling miscellaneous merchandise. Some of them, however, are occupied by barbers, and by leather dressers, who make charms, like Jewish philacteries, bridles, reins, shoes, sandals, &c. The principal marketing hour is in the evening, when, as it advances, the women become wonderfuly talkative and vociferous even for them. In fact, at the distance of half a mile their voices may be heard to roar like the surges of the sea. They sell foreign articles as well as home productions. Various kinds of meat, fowls, sheep, goats, dogs, rats, tortoises, eggs, fish, snails, yams, Indian corn, Guinea corn, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, ground peas, onions, pepper, a variety of vegetables, palm nuts, oil, tree butter, seeds, fruits, firewood, cotton in the seed, spun cotton, domestic cloth and imported cloth, as calico, shirtings, velvet, &c., gunpowder, guns, flints, knives, swords, paper, raw silk, Turkey red thread, beads, needles, ready-made clothing, as trowsers, breeches, caps, shirts without sleeves, baskets, brooms, and so on in miscellaneous confusion. But the foregoing will give a hint at the condition of the people.

All the houses in Yoruba, &c., are built of clay or mortar, and covered with grass. In other places, it is said they are sometimes built of sun-dried bricks. In other districts they are still built of mortar, two stories high, and covered weth canoes or troughs open at each end. A Yoruba house is only of a single story, very low, but consists of from ten to fifty rooms enclosing a quadrangle. They have little furniture, eat with their fingers from coarse earthen plates, each having his own mess by himself, but, if of equal rank, all dipping into a common dish together.

The usual dress on the coast is a breech-cloth and a wrapper. In the interior the men have various garments, as long trowsers and short breeches, tunics, robes, or flowing gowns, palm hats, cloth caps, turbans, and, if not barefoot, sandals, shoes, mocdasins with or without soles, and boots. None of these garments are fastened with buttons. The men, except among the Mohammedans, shave their beards and heads. Women never wear frocks nor tunics, but are clad in wrappers. Their head dress is a handkerchief or a piece of cloth. They never shave their heads but as a mark of mourning.

Most of the negroes are very cleanly, bathing almost daily, and often thoroughly washing their clothes. Hence they have seldom the odor of our American negroes. They are fond of ornaments on their necks and wrists. They bake nothing; all their food being boiled or fried in earthen pots. Their usual drink is water; tea and coffee are unknown; hot ekkaw is much used as a morning beverage. The women make fine malt, and tolerable beer is made of Indian corn or millet. Palm wine is to be had, but scarce, and rum has not penetrated much into the interior, and never except largely diluted with water.

The Yorubas are very social, and love to practice games of amusement on visits to each other. Riddles and dancing are among them. All classes are fond of religious festivals and processions. Our own Christmas, and the saints' days in Catholic countries, celebrated with firing of guns, gluttony, drunkenness and debauchery, are only remnants of European heathenism. They, as well as the people of some other districts are unreasonably ceremonious, not contenting themselves with shaking hands on meeting a friend, but, if equals, both often kneel, and inferiors frequently prostrate themselves flat on the ground before superiors. On entering a house, a visitor leaves his sandals at the door, but never uncovers his head as a remark of respect. When he retires, he simply rises and says, "I am going!" whereupon the host follows him to the door and bids him farewell.

Their ordinary salutations are, "*O ji re?*—Did you wake well?" The reply is, "God be thanked!" When a visitor retires, and frequently when you meet him in the street, you say, "*Wo' leh*"—Look at the ground, that is, to avoid stumbling. But the universal ejaculation is, "oku," or "aku,"—may you not die, or immortality. Instead of "thank you," they say "O."

Courtship is carried on by female relatives, and either sex has the right to propose. Betrothment is sealed by payment of forty dollars, or thereabouts, by the expecting husband to the mother of the girl. Conventional modesty forbids her to speak to him or see him, if it can be avoided. Polygamy is universal in Africa. Kings, nobles and rich men have large numbers of wives, and even the common people have two or three. No woman, therefore, pretty or ugly, is prevented from being married. Men have the privilege of divorcing their wives; they labor for and support themselves, having no claim on their husband's property. If divorced for adultery, she or her relatives are obliged to repay the dowry settled on her. During marriage the woman has exclusive right to her earnings, and is sole owner of her property.

When a man dies, the eldest son inherits the house and all the wives, except his own mother. Yoruba woman are not prolific, and barrenness is not uncommon, but is a disgrace. Children are much beloved by both parents. A woman was asked, "how much she would take for her child?" "What!" says she, with indignation, drawing her child toward her, "sell you the child that I bore?" The mortality of children is supposed to be increased by the custom among mothers of carrying them in a cloth on their backs. Those persons who die at home are generally buried under the piazza; but the bodies of infants are sometimes thrown behind the wall, being thought to have died through the influence of evil spirits. The clothing and implements of hunters and warriors are thrown out by the side of the road, not far from the gate, to prevent their ghosts from entering the town to disturb the people, and the ghosts of common citizens even must be laid on the seventh day after death.

Most of the Yourbas are farmers; they have no implement but the hoe; no carts nor wagons, yet cultivate the ground well, and grow abundant crops of everything needed. The principal ones are Indian corn and yams. Corn yields from fifteen to twenty-five bushels an acre, and sells in the country at from twenty to fifty, and even seventy-five cents, a bushel. Upland and Sea Island Cotton are planted, but neither is very productive, owing to the constant and excessive heats. For the same reason, wheat, oats, turnips, radishes, and the like will not flourish. Every man has his own farm, but there is no property in land. When a farm is abandoned, anybody may plant it. They are not fenced, there being few cattle.

A good many men and some women are engaged in traffic. Goods being transported on the head in loads of sixty or seventy pounds, great numbers are thus employed in conveying the ivory and carbonate of soda from the desert, as well as salt, tobacco, cotton cloth, beads, guns, &c., the productions and imports of the low country. Women never cultivate the ground, as they do in Guinea. All the arts are in a low state, but adequate to the supply of their wants. Every one is free to choose, follow, or change his occupation at pleasure. Their tools are contemptible; the axe is little more than two inches wide. The carpenter's only tools are his little axe, an adze of the same character, and an iron spindle to burn holes. The blacksmith's anvil is a stone, his hammer an iron cudgel, his bellows a couple of goats' skins stretched over two wooden bowls, into which are inserted two air pipes running into one. The weaver's loom, though constructed on the same principle as ours, is so small that it can turn out cloth only six inches wide; but he can weave forty yards a day. So far as known, the peculiar glass manufacture of Central Africa is confined to three towns in Nafe, and one on the west of the Niger. It is kept a profound secret.

American Missions in Turkey.

Rev. Dr. Tyng writes to the *Protestant Churchman*, from Constantinople:

But there is a glory here which excelleth. The wonderful attainments and success of the American missionaries here have become a great and commanding fact in the state of this empire. These are seen and acknowledged with amazement by every class of intelligent travelers. I have met these brethren, and worshipped with them with great delight. I have attended their social and their business meetings. I have been in their well-arranged and furnished chapels, and seen their congregations of Protestant Christians collected, and worshipping with their native pastors in the simplicity of gospel truth. I have seen their schools, and their Bible efforts, and entered into an examination of their work. And the deep conviction of my soul is, that of all the wonderful results of that great institution, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, this enterprise is the most remarkable. So extensively is the spirit of inquiry awakened, that the two Bible Depositories cannot supply the demand for the Scriptures which the influence of this mission has created. A large depository is open on the main street of Pera, the Foreign quarter; and another still larger in the centre of the business of Stamboul. Both are kept busy, and both are crowned with wonderful success. I have been delighted in attending their Bible Committee and their branch of the Evangelical Alliance, where ministers of the Church of England and of Scotland, missionaries of the Gospel Propagation Society, and the Chaplain of the British Embassy, together with all the American missionaries, were assembled, under the Presidency of Count De Zielin, the Ambassador from Holland. The President of the Bible Society is the American Ambassador, Mr. Spence. All these varied aspects of their work are but a small part of the indications of the result.

These brethren live apart, in different portions of Constantinople and its environs. They meet at stated times for business or consultation. But the simplicity of their abodes and style of living are a perfect example of apostolic contentment and separation from the world. Here are talent, and learning, and wisdom, such as the world looks upon with wonder, housed in the simplest and narrowest style, for Christ's sake. Never have I so seen the moral grandeur of the missionary work. It has been a lesson which I hope never to forget. How freely and how much they have sacrificed for Christ! They have gone through every class of opposition. They have brought their converts through immense persecutions. And now they reap their reward of unfainting labors. Large congregations of Protestant Christians are gathered to honor them. And their printing establishment, constantly at work, hardly furnishes adequate intellectual and spiritual food for the families they have gathered. Here is a work of triumph—wonderful triumph for Christ. And the Churches of the Lord will unite to honor it, the more it is seen and known.

Missions.

AFRICA.—Rev. Albert Bushnell, a missionary for many years at the Gaboon Mission, in Western Africa, but now in New York, communicates to the *Evangelist* interesting intelligence concerning that Mission:

"Recently the Holy Spirit seems to have been working there with unusual power. At Baraked, the station near the sea, four or five give good evidence of having been born again; and at Nengeneeng, our interior station, 80 miles from the coast, where three years ago we erected the standard of the cross in the midst of barbarous wars; now much seriousness exists, many are inquiring "What must we do to be saved," and four or five, including an adult, who listened to the dying raptures, and witnessed the triumphant departure of the beloved Adams, are rejoicing in the love of Christ. Surely the almost prophetic dying words of Adams, who exclaimed, "Africa shall be redeemed! Brethren, glorious times are coming! These people will be converted, and all this land shall be the Lord's: These hills back here shall be holiness unto the Lord: Go on brethren, be not discouraged: I see glorious things in reserve for this mission," are beginning to be fulfilled. Yea more, in these events, together with the indications of God's providence, we see the literal fulfilment of his sure word of promise, "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God."

Dr. Scauffler, of the Turkish Mission, who has been absent from America a quarter of a century, had just arrived at New York.

The Silence of an Arctic Night.

The following eloquent description of the silence of Arctic night occurs in Dr. Hayes' lecture on the Arctic regions. We have, at least, upon one occasion, when eight or nine miles under ground in the Mammoth Cave, seemed to *feel* the darkness, but we never imagined that other negative attribute of nature—silence—could be so intense as to be *heard*. Yet the Doctor's description makes his strange paradox a reality. He says:

"The moonlights of this period (winter) are the most grand and impressive of anything I have ever witnessed. The clearness of the air, the white surface of the snow and ice give an effect monotonous and cheerless, but truly grand. But there is a new element which makes this mid winter moonlight seem almost terriple in its impressiveness—it is *silence*.

"I have often, to escape from the trying monotony of ship board life, gone off six or eight miles into the interior in search of novelty and in order that I might be alone. There, seated upon a rock or snow-bank, I look around me, and see a great, uneven country; rocky hills and glaciers covered with snow; myriads of crystal gems sparkling in the light of the pale moon, which shoots its rays down through the crisp air, making it almost as light as day. I look seaward, and see a long plain of ice, melting into the horizon, dotted all over with huge, towering bergs—nothing more. All nature is in the repose of death. I am too far from the shore to hear the crunching of the tables as they rise and fall lazily with the tide, or the roar like distant thunder as some huge crack opens thorough the heavy floes. There is no animal to cross my path, no tree among whose stiff branches the wind can sigh and moan. There is no song of bird to enliven the scene, no wild beast to howl. I stand there alone, the only representative of God's living world—the only being that has life or can move. Every sound that I hear, every motion that I see, is made by myself; I hear nothing but the pulsations of my own heart, my own footsteps, or now and then possibly, in the distance, the deep rumbling of a falling snow-bank.

"The sensation of utter loneliness and isolation creeps over me. My heart beats as it rushes the blood through the sensative organization of the ear, I am oppressed as with discordant sounds. Silence has ceased to be negative—it has become sternly positive. I hear, see, and feel it. Its presence is unendurable. I spring to my feet—I plant them heavily in the snow to drown its presence, and I rush back to the vessel, and glad even to find refuge in its dull, dull life of horrid inactivity."

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—A little Swedish girl while walking with her father on a starry night, absorbed in the contemplation of the skies being asked of what she was thinking replied:—"I was thinking if the wrong side of heaven is so glorious what must the right side be."

For the Children.

A TIME TO DANCE.—Calling at the house of an old friend, a few days since, we fell into conversation about his little daughter, when the following dialogue, "for substance of doctrine," took place:

"Have you any little girl?"

"Yes, one nine years old."

"Does she dance?"

"Yes, certainly. From my window I see her dancing every day, up and down the yard, and out into the street."

"Does she take the steps?"

"I guess you would think so, if you saw her. She steps up and down, and around and across. All sorts of steps—more in an hour than you can count."

"Does she have a teacher?"

"O, yes, her mother teaches her, in this way: she gives her a lesson on some sewing, and when her task is finished, the little girl feels all over, as if it were 'a time to dance,' and so, putting on her sack and boots, she sallies forth. There is a flock of kind and happy children at the next door, and they come out and join her, and the dance begins. It's a beautiful sight!"

"What do they dance?"

"Country dances, i. e., dances made in the country. Now and then, Cato, the dog, from over the way, springs in among them, and proposes a polka. Dogs always like polkas. They are not to blame, 'for God has made them so.'"

"Do they have any music?"

"Certainly they do, and the best I ever heard. It comes right up from their glad hearts. In cold weather, they furnish it all. But in a few weeks, when the maple is casting its blossoms, and the green grass is coming up out of the ground, and the south wind is waking the earth from its long sleep, their orchestra will be greatly enlarged. They will be joined by the Oriole, with his silver trumpet, and the Thrush, and the Robin, and Blue-Bird, who, making their nests in the elms above, will pour down their music on the performers below. With such music, and a ball-room so beautiful, what little girl could keep from dancing? Oughtn't we to pity poor children who have to dance in the cellars and alleys of the town, and those—big and little—who are crowded into great hot and dusty rooms, without any grass and flowers, and trees, and who are obliged to hop round at the music of fiddles and horns, instead of the sweet melody of birds?"

"Does it make your little girl sick to dance?"

"Not by a great deal! When, just at evening, she goes to the dance for an hour, she returns with a face flushed with health, she is hungry for her supper, and when she lies down for the night, she falls quickly asleep, to dream of music and dancing, and all that is beautiful in sight or sound."

And so we came to the conclusion, in the face of all narrow-minded people, that there is a place, and a way, as well as a "time to dance."

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE THE following valuable property, situated at and near Fiddletown, to wit: The undivided

ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN THE COSUMNES WATER CO.

The ditches of this company derive their water from the South Fork of the Cosumnes River, and supply the mines at Fiddletown and vicinity.

One-third interest in the

Cosumnes Saw Mill.

Situated on the South Fork of the Cosumnes, at the crossing of the Fiddletown and Indian Diggings roads.

One-third interest in the

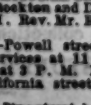
Boscabel Farm,

Upon which the above Mill is situated.

All the foregoing can be purchased on LIBERAL TERMS. For further particulars apply to the undersigned on the premises, or to Messrs. Underwood & Hermance, No. 121 J street, Sacramento.

au24 1m WM. A. DAVIDSON.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, &C., &C.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.



J. T. PIDWELL informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from the East and has resumed business at 149 Washington Street.

From the arrangement he was enabled to make with some of the principal Houses in New York and Boston, he will be kept in constant supply with the Best Goods for this market, and with what he intends to manufacture, will be enabled to fill all orders he may be favored with.

He would take the opportunity to inform those of the Trade that may wish to order direct from the East that he is prepared to transmit their orders, and afford them facilities to procure any goods they may desire.

SAMPLES OF FURNITURE,

Looking Glasses and Bedding, with a variety of Upholstery Goods, such as Plush, Hair Cloth, Webbing, and Scott's Patent Spiral Springs for Mattresses, Sofas and Chairs; and an assortment of

CABINET HARDWARE.

He will also be in receipt of invoices of goods, which he will dispose of at a small advance.

He therefore feels confident to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may be desirous of purchasing, either at wholesale or retail.

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MR. & MRS. PLANEL'S
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
Music School,

250 Stockton st., between Washington and Jackson.

MR. AND MRS. PLANEL WOULD INFORM the public of San Francisco, that they have opened the following Classes:

DAYS AND HOURS OF CLASSES.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY,

From 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M.....Piano Class
From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.....Vocal Class
From 7 to 9 o'clock, P. M.....Vocal Class
At 4 o'clock, P. M.....Violin Class

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY,

From 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M.....Vocal Class
From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.....Piano Class
From 7 to 9 o'clock, P. M.....Piano Class

The price will be $5 monthly, for the Vocal Class, three times per week.

Mr. and Mrs. Planel also give private lessons in Singing, Piano, Violin, and also on harmony, either at their residence or in families, and at moderate rates.

The instructions will be given in English, French, Italian or Spanish. se24

BIRTHS.

At Mokelumne Hill, Oct 9th, the wife of B V Sargent of a Daughter.

In Napa, Oct 7th, the wife of Riley Gregg, of a Son.

In Petaluma, Sept 28, the wife of P H Newhall, of a Daughter.

On Cottonwood, on the 1st inst, Mrs Wm Ludwig, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

In this city Oct 13th, by rev A Galland, Mr Aaron Sinrow, of Yreka, to Miss Anna Levy, of this city.

At Benicia, Oct 12th, Hon Paul K Hubbs to Miss Maggie Gilchrist.

In Sacramento, 8th inst, Dr Bourman to Mary Ann Goodenough.

DEATHS.

On Sunday, the 4th inst, at Strawberry Valley, Mrs Sarah, wife of L F Parlin, late of Maine, aged 39 years.

On Saturday morning, Oct 10, Mary Cecilia, daughter of Dennis J and Bridget M E Oliver, aged 6 months and 2 weeks.

In this city, Oct 13, Charles, infant son of Wm C and Mary A Taylor.

BANKERS.

MARK BRUMAGIM, JOHN A. PAXTON. — MORTON CHEESMAN, JACOB H. BRUMAGIM.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

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Places of Public Worship in San Francisco

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Stockton street, near Broadway. Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class, at 1 P. M. W. C. Anderson, D. D., Pastor. Residence, south-west corner of Clay and Stockton streets.

HOWARD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Happy Valley. Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 1 P. M. Rev. S. H. Willey, Pastor. Residence, Howard street, corner of Jessie.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Bush street, near Montgomery. Services in this church every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock. In the evening at 7½ o'clock. Wednesday evening, Lecture in the basement at 7½ o'clock. Pastor's study in the rear of the Church. Rev. W. A. Scott, Pastor. Residence Second street, cor of Dow Place, south of Folsom st

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Corner of Dupont and California streets. Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 1½ P. M. Rev. E. S. Lacy, Pastor. Residence, corner Clay and Powell streets.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Washington street, between Stockton and Dupont streets. Services at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 1 P. M. Rev. B. Brierly, Pastor. Study in the rear of the Church.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH—Pine street, above Montgomery. Rev. J. R. Sayton, Pastor. Residence, No. 18 Natoma street. Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock, A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 o'clock, P. M.

GREENWICH STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Greenwich street, between Stockton and Dupont. Services at 11 A. M., and 3½ P M. Rev. Mr. Rooney, Pastor.

GRACE CHURCH (EPISCOPAL)—Powell street, between Pacific and Jackson. Services at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Rector, Rev. I. Kip. Residence, California street, near Stockton.

TRINITY CHURCH (EPISCOPAL)—Pine street, between Montgomery and Kearny. Services at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Powell street, near Washington. Services at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Rev. E. Bannister, Pastor. Residence, next door to the church. Sunday School at 2 o'clock, P. M.

FOLSOM STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Services at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH—Stockton street, between Clay and Sacramento. Service at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9½ P. M. Rev. E. P. Cutler, Pastor. Residence, Sacramento street, between Prospect Place and Powell street.

CHINESE CHAPEL—Corner of Stockton and Sacramento streets. Rev. Wm. Speer, Missionary and Pastor. Residence in the chapel building, up stairs.

GERMAN SERVICE—Will be held at the north-west corner of Dupont and Pine streets, every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School in German at 1 P. M. Service every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Augustus Kellner, Pastor. Residence next house west on Pine street.

MARINERS' CHURCH—Pacific street, between Front and Davis. Service at 11 A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 P. M.

SEAMEN'S BETHEL—Mission street, near Main. Service at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

M. E. CHURCH (COLORED)—Stockton, between Broadway and Vallejo streets. Service at 11½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 1½ o'clock. Rev. J. M. Mason, Pastor.

ST. CYPRIAN (AFRICAN) M. E. CHURCH—Jackson street, between Stockton and Powell. Service at 11 A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. Ward, Pastor.

GERMAN DIVINE SERVICE—Church corner of Bush and Mason streets. Service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Augustus Kellner, German Missionary. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.

FIRST GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH—Sutter street. Rev. F. Mecebbke, Pastor. Service at 11 A. M., and 1½ and 7 P. M. Sunday School after the morning service.

WELCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Pollard Place, North side of Vallejo street, between Dupont and Kearny. Services at 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. D. J. Lewis, Pastor.

(METHODIST) LITTLE PILGRIM CHURCH, (Colored)—Scott street, between Pacific and Mason. Rev. J. B. Saunderson, Pastor.

ZION CHURCH, (Colored)—Pacific street, between Powell and Mason. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.; evening, 7½.

THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH, (Colored)—Dupont street, near Filbert. Rev. Charles Satchel, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.; evening, 7½.

SAN FRANCISCO DOMESTIC RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

MEATS.

Porterhouse Steak, ₱ lb	25	Young Pigs	$2@3 50
Sirloin	20	Hams	18@25
Rump	12@15	Shoulders	12@—
Rib, first cut	18@25	Bacon	22@26
Roast	12@20	Tongues, each	62@75
Corned Beef	10@12½	Sausages	25@37
Smoked	20@25	Bolognas	—
Veal	15@25	Tripe	12@15
Cutlet	25	Liver	12
Mutton Chops	25	Sweetbread	50
Breast	12½@20	Jowls	25
Lamb	20@25	Wild Pigeons, ₱ doz	$1 50
Pork Chops	25	Birds	$1 50@2
Roast	25	Snipe	$1 50
Salt Pork	25	Pigeons, tame, ₱ pair	91

POULTRY—GAME.

Ducks, wild, ₱ pair	75	Hares, tame	75@$1
Tame Ducks	$2@2 50	Wild Hares	$1@1 50
Squirrels	—	Rabbits	25@50
Quails	—	Hens, each	$1@1 25
Turkeys, ₱ lb	45@50	Chickens, spring, each	75

DAIRY.

Butter, new, ₱ lb	62½	Lard, Eastern	30
Butter, Eastern	50	Eggs, Cal., ₱ doz	75
Cheese, California	37½	Eggs, Boston	—
Cheese, American	37½	Eggs, Farrallones	50
Cheese, English	—	Eggs, China	—
Lard, California	30		

FISH.

Codfish, ₱ lb	12½	Crabs, ₱ doz	62
Sturgeon	6	Soft Shell Crabs	62
Flounders	20	Oysters, ₱ hund	$1 50
Smelts	6	Clams	50
Tomcods	6	Mussles, ₱ 100	12½@50
Rockfish	12	Salt Salmon, lb	8@10
Salmon	6	Smoked Salmon	15
Perch	10	Mackerel, salt	12½
Bass	—	Mackerel, smoked	12½
Sardines	6	Herring, salt, lb	6
Crawfish	12½	Herring, smoked, lb	6
Shrimps	10		

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, new, lb	2	Squash, summer	6
Potatoes, old	—	Pumpkin	6
Potatoes, sweet	—	Lettuce, ₱ head	4
Onions	6@8	Celery, bunch	12½
Green Corn, doz	50c	Spinach, basket	75
Beans, snap, lb	8	Water-cresses, bunch	3
Beans, bayos	7	Asparagus, lb	50
Turnips, doz	50	Salsify, bunch	12½
Radishes, bunch	4	Parsley, bunch	4
Beets, lb	3	Green Peas, lb	8
Carrots	3	Pie Plant	6
Parsnips	3	Mushrooms	31
Cauliflower, doz	$1 50	Cucumbers, doz	25
Cabbage, doz	1 50	Red Pepper, lb	50
Squash	6	Artichokes, doz	1 00

FRUITS.

Strawberries, ₱ lb	30@50	Pears	10@25
Blackberries	37½	Peaches	50@1 00
Whortleberries	75	Oranges	5@8
Gooseberries	37½	Pine Apples	—
Cherries	$1 50	Limes	8@9
Apples	50	Bananas, each	12
Apples, dried	20	Cranberries, gal	75@$1

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Passengers by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s line are landed, on their arrival at Panama, upon the wharf at the Rail road terminus, by the Company's steam ferry boat, and proceed immediately by

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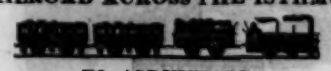

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For the convenience of patrons of the house, the Night Bell will be on Merchant street. se17 1m

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Boots and Shoes—

Men's kip Boots, 18 inch	$3 75@4 50
Men's Calf Stitched Boots	5 00@6 00
Men's Calf pegged Boots	3 00@5 00
Men's Long Leg'd Rubber	—@0 62½
Women's fine lasting Gaiters	1 50@1 87
Women's Calf Peg'd Lace Boots	75@1 00
Women's Kid Sewed Buskins Boots	100@— 00
Women's Goat pegged Buskins Boots	60@— 90
Java, ₱ lb	—@— 15
Manila, ₱ lb	15@— —
Costa Rica, ₱ lb	—@— —
Rio	13@— —

Cigars—

Regalia, in 1-10 bxs true Havana	40@— 75
Imitation do best	15@— 20
Medium Qualities, do	20@— 35
Good American imit'n do	10@— 15
Do German do	6@— 15
Manila, (American made)	13@— 18½
Manila	—@— 14

Cordage—

Tarred Cordage	10@— 12
Cotton Twine	22@— 23

Candles—

Sperm, ₱ lb	45@— 47½
French	—@— 33½
Adamantine	22@— 24

Coal—

Lackawana, ₱ ton	—@13 50
Cumberland	34@— —
Vancouver's Island	None.
Oregon	—@10 —

Dry Goods—Sheetings, &c.

Heavy Brown 7/8	6—10½
Do do 4-4	10@— —
Do do 5-4	10@— 12
DRILLING:	
Heavy Brown, 30 in	8@— 8½
Bichd, 28 in	11@— 11½
COTTON DUCKS:	
Nos 1 to 5	21@— —
Nos 6 to 10	18@— 19

Fruit and Preserves—

Apples, dried, in hf bbls	13@— 14
Peaches, chili dried, ₱ lb	—@— 23
Peaches, Am dried, in kegs 15	—@— 11
Brandy Fruits, qts	—@3 50
Brandy Fruits hf gal	6 00@— —
Assorted Pie Fruits, qts	—@4 50
Current Jelly, qts glass	—@7 50
Oysters	5 00@7 50
Clams, 2 lb tins	—@4 00
Lobsters	—@3 50
Sardines hf bxs	@3 12½
Sardines, qr bxs	@2 12½

Flour and Meal—

Gallego, super's, ₱ bbl	12 00@18 50
Hawaii, " "	12 00@16 50
California	10 —@12 —
Oregon	9 50@10 —
Corn Meal, in bbls	6 75@ 7—

Fish—

Mackerel, No 1 ₱ hf bbl	—@9 —
Do do ₱ kitt	5 —@— —
Do No 2 ₱ hf bbl	6 25@— —
Salmon, smoked ₱ lb	8@10 —
Salmon, Oregon, pick'd, ₱ bbl	6 50@8 —
Salmon, Puget's Sound	6@— —
Cod, dry, ₱ lb	6@— —

Grain—

Corn, round white	—@— 2½
Oats, California	1½@— 2½
Barley, Chili	—@— —
Do California	1 65@1 70
Wheat, California	—@— 3½
Beans, Am. white	2½@— 3
Do California white	—@— 5

Gunpowder—

Amer. blasting, Dupont's	—@4 25
Do Hazard's, ₱ kg	—@4 25
English blasting	—@4 —
American canister	35@— 36

Iron—

Scotch and English Pig, ₱ ton	—@60 —
American and English Pig, ₱ ton	none
Refined bar, bad as'or't	₱lb 2@— —
Do good do	3@— —
Plate, No 5 to 9	4@— 5
Sheet, No 10 to 13	5@5½ —
Do No 14 to 20	5@5½ —
Do No 24 to 27	5@— —
Cut, assorted, ₱ lb	3½@— 4½

Lumber—

Oregon, Puget's Sound, and Humboldt Bay Lumber	18@— 20
Port Orford Cedar	—@50 —
Eastern Lumber	45@60 —
Joist, floor	—@— —
Shingles, Eastern, best	25@— 27
Do Redwood	—@3 50
Clapboards, No 1	—@— —
Laths, California	3 75@4 —
Doors, 20 per cent advance.	
Sashes, 20 " "	

Malt Liquors—English Beer;

J R Tennent's Ale, ₱ hhd	—@45 50
Do Stout do	—@— 40
Alsopp's Ale	—@— 45
Barclay & Perkin's Ale	—@— 40
Do do Stout do	33 —@35 —
American	12 —@— —

Molasses and Syrup—

N O Molasses, in bbls, ₱ g	65@— —
Sandwich Islands do do	50@— 55
Stuart's New York Syrup	—@1 00
Sandwich Islands do	—@— 60

Oils—

Olive, com. in bottles, ₱ doz	$3 50@3 75
Linseed, boiled	—@1 50
Sperm, crude	—@— —
do bleached	—@— —
Whale, crude	70 @— —
Do refined	90@— —
China	—@1 37
Lard	1 50@— —

Provisions—

Beef, mess, ₱ bbl	—@17 —
Do extra mess, ½ bbls	12 50@— —
Pork, clear, ₱ bbls	—@31 —
Do do ½ bbls	—@17 50
Do mess " bbl	—@29 00
Do do " ½ bbl	—@16 —
Do prime ₱ bbl	—@— —
Hams, ₱ lb, in brine	15@— —
Do Billings & Ames	19@— —
Bacon	—@— —
Do extra clear	—@— 22½
Do do mess	—@— 20
Butter, new choice, indouble pkgs, ₱ lb	30@— 40
Butter, fair to prime	15@— 30
Do California	—@— 30
Lard, in kgs, choice ₱ lb	20@— 25
Do do 15 and 20 lb tins, ₱ lb	—@— 24½
Cheese, choice, in tins, ₱ lb	—@— —

Produce—

Potatoes, ₱ lb	—@— 1
Onions	—@— 5½

Quicksilver—

Per quintal	—@65 00

Rice—

Carolina, in casks, ₱ lb	7@— —
China, No 1, do	—@— 6½

Sugar—

Crushed, ₱ lb	17@— —
China, first quality	—@— 13
New Orleans, yellow do	13@— —

Salt—

Fine, in 20 lb bags	—@— 25
Do in 10 lb bags	—@— 13
Do in 5 lb bags	—@— 6½
California ground, in 10 lb bgs	—@— 12½
Coarse, ₱ lb	—@— 1½

Saleratus—

In ½ lb glass	6@— —
In 1 lb papers	7@— —

Soap—

Castile, ₱ lb	—@— 13
Hill's Pale, No 1	8@— —
Chemical Olive	7@— —
Brown, in small boxes	—@— 4

Shot—

Assorted, ₱ bag	—@2 75

Teas—

Gunpowder, in 1 lb canmisters	—@— 87½
Do in boxes, ₱ lb	—@— 45
Imperial, in 1 lb canisters, ₱ lb	—@— 87½
Young Hyson, in small bxs ₱ lb	—@— 42
Souchong, ₱ lb	32@— 38
Oolong, ₱ lb	19@— 32

Tobacco—

Kentucky Leaf, ₱ lb	16@— 20
Cuba, Leaf, ₱ lb	24@— 28
Seed Leaf	—@— —

Zinc—

Sheets, ₱ lb	—@—

Wooden Ware—

hooped Pails, painted, ₱ doz	—@— —

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Harper's do,	Putnam's Magazine.

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Ballou's Pictorial,	Irish News,
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Life in Boston,	Ledger,
Olive Branch,	Police Gazette,
Pilot,	Picayune,
Patriot,	Sunday Atlas,
Star Spangled Banner	Courier,
Traveller,	Sunday Dispatch,
True Flag,	Do Mercury,
Waverley Magazine,	Do Times,
Yankee Blade,	Scientific American
Yankee Privateer,	Tribune, Cal. edition,
FROM NEW-YORK.	Times,
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Clipper,	Courier and Bulletin,
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Dutchman,	Ledger,
Freeman's Journal,	Saturday Evening Post,
German Staats Zeitung,	Portsmouth Chronicle,
Demokrat,	Portland Transcript.
Neus Zeit.	FROM BALTIMORE.
Herald, Cal. edition,	Sun,
Home Journal,	Cassell's London Illustrated Clipper,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lowell Journal,	Pittsburg Dispatch
Louisville Paper,	Pittsburg Gazette,
Machais Union,	Do Union
New Bedford Mercury	Portland Advertiser]
Albany paper,	Rochester paper
Arcadian Recorder,	Richmond Whig
Bath Mirror,	Savannah, (Ga.) N
Buffalo (N Y) paper,	St. John Observe
Boston Atlas,	Utica Gazette
Blue Hen's Chicken,	Vicksburg Sentinel
Bangor Courier,	Weekly Wisconsin
Cleveland Herald	Washington National Era.
Do Plaindealer	Boston Journal
Chicago Democrat,	Cincinnati paper
Do Journal,	Harper's Weekly
Detroit Free Press	Ballou's Magazine
Detroit Tribune	Courier Des Etats Unis
Dubuque (Iowa) Express	Chinese papers
Galveston News, Texas	Deseret News
Grand Rapids Enquirer	Littell's Living Age,
Hartford paper,	Missouri Republican,
Indiana State Journal	New York Ladie's Illustra
Mobile Advertiser,	Do Yankee Notions
Natchez Free Trader	Lower California papers
Nashville Conrier,	London Punch
Newark Sentinel	Oregon papers
Newburg Telegraph	Polynesian papers
Nantucket Enquirer	Mrs Stephens' Magazine
Do Mirror	Porter's Spirit of the Time
North W. (Galena) Gazette,	N O California Delta
New Haven paper	N Y Spanish
New York Spirit'l Telegraph	N Y Spirit of the Times
Ohio Statesman.	

ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

Bell's Life in London	London Weekly Dispatch
Dublin Nation	Do do Times
European Times	Do Daily Times.
London Illustrated News	

REVIEWS.

Brownson's Review	London Quarterly
Edinburgh Review	North British Review
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DEVOTED TO

Religion, Education, and Useful Intelligence.

REV. I. H. BRAYTON, } Editors.
REV. S. V. BLAKESLEE, }

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Religious Reading.

Tribulum.

"Till from the straw the flail the corn doth beat
Until the chaff be purged from the wheat,
Yea till the mill the grains in pieces tear
The richness of the flour will scarce appear,
So till men's persons great afflictions touch
If worth be found, their worth is not so much
Because like wheat in straw they have not yet
That value which in threshing they may get,
For till the beating flails of God's corrections
Have threshed out us our vain affections;
Till those corruptions which do misbecome us;
Until from us the straw of worldly treasures,
Till all the dusty chaff of empty pleasures,
Yea till his flail upon us he doth lay,
To thresh the husk of this our flesh away;
And leave the soul uncovered; nay, yet more,
Till God shall make our very spirit poor,
We shall not up to highest wealth aspire,
But then we shall: and that is my desire."

First President—First Assembly, 1789.

Rev. Dr. Cox communicates to the Genessee Evangelist a copy of the following address presented to General Washington by the first General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, three weeks after his inauguration as President of the United states.

ADDRESS

Of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, to the President of the United States, George Washington.

Sir:—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the United States of America, embrace the earliest opportunity in their power, to testify the lively and unfeigned pleasure which they, with the rest of their fellow-citizens, feel on your appointment to the first office in the nation.

We adore Almighty God, the author of every perfect gift, who hath endued you with such a rare and happy assemblage of talents, as hath rendered you equally necessary to our country in war and in peace.

Your military achievements insured safety and glory to America, in the late arduous conflict for freedom; while your disinterested conduct, and uniformly just discernment of the public interest, gained you the entire confidence of the people. And in the present interesting period of public affairs, the influence of your personal character moderates the divisions of political parties, and promises a permanent establishment of the civil government.

From a retirement more glorious to you than thrones and sceptres, you have been called to your present elevated station, by the voice of a great and a free people; and with a unanimity of suffrage that has few, if any, examples in history. A man more ambitious of fame, or less devoted to his country, would have refused an office in which his honors could not be augmented, and where they might possibly be subjected to a reverse.

We are happy that God hath inclined your heart to give yourself once more to the public; and we derive a favorable presage of the event from the zeal of all classes of the people, and their confidence in your virtues, as well as from the knowledge and dignity with which the federal councils are filled. But we derive a presage even more flattering from the piety of your character. Public virtue is the most certain means of public felicity, and religion is the surest basis of virtue. We, therefore, esteem it a peculiar happiness to behold in our Chief Magistrate a steady, uniform, avowed friend of the Christian religion; who has commenced his administration in rational and exalted sentiments of piety, and who, in his private conduct, adorns the doctrines of the gospel of Christ; and on the most public and solemn occasions devoutly acknowledges the government of Divine Providence.

The example of distinguished characters will ever possess a powerful and extensive influence on the public mind; and when we see, in such a conspicuous station, the amiable example of piety to God, of benevolence to man, and of a pure and virtuous patriotism, we naturally hope that it will diffuse its influence, and that eventually the most happy consequences will result from it. To the force of imitation we will endeavor to add the wholesome instructions of religion. We shall consider ourselves as doing an acceptable service to you in our profession, when we contribute to render men sober, honest, and industrious citizens, and the obedient subjects of a lawful government. In these pious labors, we hope to imitate the most worthy of our brethren of other Christian denominations, and to be imitated by them; assured, that if we can, by mutual and generous emulation, promote truth and virtue, we shall render essential service to the Republic; we shall receive encouragement from every wise and good citizen; and above all, meet the approbation of our Divine Master.

We pray Almighty God to have you always in his holy keeping. May he prolong your valuable life, an ornament and a blessing to your country; and at last bestow on you the glorious reward of a faithful servant.

Signed by order of the General Assembly,

John Rodgers, *Moderator.*

Philadelphia. May 26, 1789.

Who Have Sleep.

The eloquent young Baptist clergyman, Spurgeon, now attracting such crowds to his church in London, in a published discourse from the text, "He giveth his beloved sleep," has the following beautiful passage:

Man always looks for a yet-beyond: he is a mariner who never gets to port; an arrow which never reaches the target. Ah! the Christian hath sleep. One night I could not rest, and in the wild wanderings of my thoughts I met this text and communed with it: 'So He giveth his beloved sleep.' In my reverie, as I was on the border of the land of dreams, methought I was in a castle. Around its massive walls there ran a deep moat. Watchmen paced the walls both day and night. It was a fine old fortress, bidding defiance to the foe; but I was not happy in it. I thought I lay upon a couch; but scarcely had I closed my eyes, ere a trumpet blew, 'To arms! To arms!' and when the danger was over-past I laid me down again. 'To arms! to arms!' once more resounded, and I again started up. Never could I rest. I thought I had my armor on, and moved about perpetually clad in mail, rushing each hour to the castle-top, aroused by some fresh alarm. At one time a foe was coming from the West; at another, from the East. I thought I had a treasure somewhere down in the deep part of the castle, and all my care was to guard it. I dreaded, I feared, I trembled least it should be taken from me. I awoke, and I thought I would not live in such a tower as that for all its grandeur. It was the castle of discontent, the castle of ambition, in which man never rests. It is ever, 'To arms! To arms! To arms!' There is a foe here, or a foe there. His dear-loved treasure must be guarded. Sleep never crossed the drawbridge of the castle of discontent. Then I thought I would supplement it by another reverie. I was in a cottage. I was in what poets call a beautiful and pleasant place, but I cared not for that. I had no treasure in the world, save one sparkling jewel on my breast; and I thought I put my hand on that and went to sleep, nor did I wake till morning light. That treasure was a quiet conscience and the love of God—'the peace that passeth all understanding.' I slept, because I slept in the house of content, satisfied with what I had. Go, ye over-reaching misers! Go, ye grasping, ambitious men! I envy not your life of inquietude. The sleep of Statesmen is often broken; the dream of the miser is always evil; the sleep of the man who loves gain is never hearty; but God 'giveth,' by contentment, 'His beloved sleep.'

Once more; God giveth his beloved the *sleep of quietness* of soul as to the future. Oh! that dark future! that future! that future! The present may be well; but ah! the next wind may wither all the flowers, and where shall I be? Clutch thy gold, miser; for riches 'make to themselves wings and fly away.' Hug that babe to thy breast, mother, for the rough hand of death may rob you of it. Look at thy fame, and wonder at it, O thou man of ambition! But one slight report shall wound thee to the heart, and thou shalt sink as low as ever thou hast been lifted high by the voices of the multitude.

Grow Beautiful.—Persons may outgrow disease and become healthy, by proper attention to the laws of their physical constitution. By moderate and daily exercise men may become active and strong in limb and muscle. But to grow beautiful, how? Age dims the lustre of the eye, and pales the roses on beauty's cheek; while crow feet, and furrows, and wrinkles, and lost teeth, and gray hairs, and bald head, and tottering limbs, and limping feet, most sadly mar the human form divine. But dim as the eye is, as pallid and sunken as may be the face of beauty, and frail and feeble that once strong, erect, and manly body, the immortal soul, just fledging its wings for its home in heaven, may look out through those faded windows as beautiful as the dew-drops of a summer's morning, as melting as the tear that glistens in affection's eye—by growing kindly, by cultivating sympathy with all human kind, by cherishing forbearance towards the follies and foibles of our race, and feeding day by day on that love to God and man which lifts us from the brute, and makes us akin to angels.

Life's Irritabilities.—What's the use of it? Don't worry yourself to death of what other people may say of you, as long as you know that it is not true. Take care of the truth; that's your business. All falsehoods go to the bosom of their father, the devil, and their framers soon follow. So much as to falsehoods of you. As to falsehoods to you, and as to every tale the most remotely prejudicial to another, treat it and the narator with the utmost possible indifference, until you hear the story of the other party; this only is just and wise and kind.

Tevrs and Smiles.—God made both tears and laughter, and both for kind purposes; for as laughter enables mirth and surprise to breathe freely, so tears enable sorrow to vent itself patiently. Tears hinder sorrow from becoming despair and madness, and laughter is one of the very privileges of reason, being confined to the human species.

The Late Rev. Dr. Lansing.

In the Editor's Table of the Knickerbocker Magazine is a most affectionate tribute to the late Doctor Lansing. We quote a few lines:

He was one of the most electrically-eloquent preachers we ever heard, Bascom alone excepted. Everything *spoke*; his long, slender finger—the graceful sweep of his arm—the flash of his black eye—the winning tones of his voice—all combimed to rivet the attention and compel the admiration of his hearers. He read a psalm or hymn with more effect than any minister whom we ever heard. Sometimes, in giving out a hymn, he would pause, turn the book upon its face on the pulpit-cushion, and comment upon what he had read—often in the most touching and feeling manner. Well do we remember his pausing in this way at the following verse of a hymn which he was reading:

"When I survey the wondrous cross
On which the Prince of Glory died,
All earthly gain I count but dross,
And pour contempt on all my pride!"

His remarks upon this beautiful verse, although brief, almost constituted a sermon. When the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met yearly in Philadelphia, Dr. Lansing was almost always a delegate; and we generally made it a point to visit our brother, Willis Gaylord Clark, on that occasion. It was a delight to renew our boyhood's remembrances in hearing again that well-known voice, and marking again those eloquent gestures in which Dr. Lansing was only excelled by Henry Clay.

The subjoined characteristic passage from Dr. Lansing's unpublished Semi-Centenial Discourse, describes his conversion at Yale College:

"I well remember the very spot in the college-yard where the light of hope suddenly beamed upon my soul. It was not like Jacob's Ladder, with the angels of God ascending and descending upon it, but like a vast shaft or column of light which seemed to pierce the heavens, and open upon my vision the mercy-seat of the Lamb of God. Let it not be understood that I had a real sight of these things; but such was the change, and such the transport, that it seemed as if the very heavens above me were opened to my vision. That hopeful birthplace of my soul is deeply graven on my memory; and I never since have visited my *Alma Mater* without repairing to that very spot, and recalling, as far as possible, the melting emotions of that moment, which determined my whole course in life and my eternal destiny."

"Blessed old man!" exclaims his sorrowing brother, "thou art gone where thy youth shall be perpetual, and thy joy immortal! The visions of faith that were vouchsafed to thee on earth were the prophecy and the prelude of thy vision unsealed in heaven. Thou hast thyself climbed up that shaft of light even to the throne. There faith already yields to knowledge, hope to rapture; and that love which even here surcharged thy soul, there floweth within and around thee with all the fullness of God."—*Independent.*

Rev. J. C. Fletcher, the lecturer on Brazil and the Brazilians, had a narrow escape recently. He was bathing off the rocks on the South East shore of Peak's Island, Me., and having swum out some distance was endeavoring to return, when, on nearing the shore, he was violently dashed by the waves against the rocks. In a bruised and almost exhausted condition, he was immediately rescued by Mr. Day, of Montreal, who providentially happened to be near. Had no one been present at the time, Mr. Fletcher would have undoubtedly lost his life. He was for a time officially connected with the mission of Gov. Kent at Rio, was once a pupil of D' Aubigne, and is connected by marriage with a distinguished family in Geneva.

Recognizing Providence.—A short time since there was a very destructive fire in Mobile, Ala., which destroyed some 12,000 bales of cotton. When the news reached the interior, a gentleman who had quite a large amount of cotton in the city, took immediate mesures to ascertain if he had sustained any loss. Upon learning that he had not, and upon consultation with his wife, he set apart $500, a donation to benevolent objects, as a thank offering for Providential preservation.

By the death of Christ we are greatly stirred up, both to a caution against, and a detestation of sin: for that must needs be deadly which could be healed no other way than by the death of Christ. Who, therefore, seriously considering that his sins could be no other ways expiated than by the death of the son of God himself, would not tremble to tread as it were his most precious blood under foot by daily sinning!

During the illness of the late Dr. Chirac, the celebrated French physician, he was attacked with delirium, on recovering from which, he felt his own pulse, mistaking himself for one of his own patients. "Why was I not called in before?" said the doctor. "It is too late; has the gentleman been bled?" His attendants answered in the negative. "Then he is a dead man," answered Chirac, "he will not live six hours,"—and his prediction was verified.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Washington Irving.

The following passages are from a notice of this genial American author, made after a recent visit to Sunnyside, by N. P. Willis:

The drawing of the original house hung on the wall; and it represents a very simple, practical, and every-day dwelling—poetical and even romantically beautiful as looks Sunnyside now. It was commenced as Irving commences his most airy fancies—with a foundation of common sense, that will be worth preserving when the gayer ornament shall have lost its novelty. And on the more perishable exterior, by the way, the frost of the last winter made a beginning, killing a large portion of the luxuriant ivy, (the original stock of which was brought from Melrose Abbey,) covering the wall and turrets on the east side. The additions to the house—its wings, tower, balconied windows and projections—have been the gradual pleasure-toil of Mr. Irving; in this view, being one of his "works"—built very much as the Sketch-Book was written—and (more than most author's residences,) to be therefore pictured and remembered.

* * * * * *

My mention of Rogers, the poet, and some other friends of Mr. Irving's who had asked me about him in England, opened a vein of his London recollections. He was never more astonished, he said, than at the success of the Sketch-Book. His writing of those stories was so unlike an inspiration—so entirely without any feeling of confidence which could be prophetic of their popularity. Walking with his brother, one dull foggy Sunday, over Westminster Bridge, he got to telling the old Dutch stories which he had heard at Tarrytown, in his youth—when the thought suddenly struck him:—"I have it! I'll go home and make memoranda of these for a book!" And, leaving his brother to go to church, he went back to his lodgings and jotted down all the data; and, the next day—the dullest and darkest of London fogs—he sat in his little room and wrote out "Sleepy Hollow" by the light of a candle.

Irving having brought his Life of Washington down to the close of the war, has for a time suspended his labors in order to recruit his strength.

The Home of the Poet Parcival.—The quaint looking house occupied by the late James G. Percival, at New Haven, Conn., was sold at auction for $1,700, to satisfy a mortgage. The poet was State geologist of Wisconsin at the time of his death in May, 1856, but died without property, except his poems, house and library, all of which were mortgaged. The house, like its owner and occupant, was among the curiosities of New Haven. Both were nearly inaccessible to the public. The dingy brown stone tenement, located in the suburbs of the city, was built in a manner to secure the most effectual retreat from that society which he so studiously shunned. Neither window nor door is visible to the passer-by, and the only entrance is in the rear, which is approached by a path winding from the road. Two small windows, well protected by heavy shutters, are inserted in the gable ends. In this retreat the poet lived alone with his library, seldom permitting an intrusian upon his seclusion. The library which contains some ten thousand volumes will probably be purchased by the State of Wisconsin, which has expressed a desire to obtain it. It is now stored in the hospital of New Haven, in one room of which Percival passed several years of his lonely life. He was never married.—*Journal of Commerce.*

A worthy old woman was one day walking along the street, quietly smoking her pipe. A jovial sailor, rendered a little mischievious by liquor, came sawing down, and when opposite the old woman saucily pushed her aside, and with a pass of his hand, knocked the pipe out of her mouth. He then halted to hear her fret at his trick, and enjoy a laugh at her expense. But was his astonishment when she meekly picked up the pieces of her broken pipe, without the least resentment in her manner; then giving him a dignified look of mingled sorrow, kindness and pity, said, "God forgive you, my son, as I do." It touched a tender chord in the heart of the rude tar. He felt ashamed, condemned and repentant. The tear started in his eye; he must make reparation. He heartily confessed his error, and then thrusting both hands into his pockets, full of change, he forced all their contents upon her, exclaiming, "God bless you, kind mother! I'll never do so again."

Life's Vicissitudes.—There is an old gentleman, says the Boston *Transcript*, in one of the city pauper institutions at South Boston, who was for many years the President of one of the largest insurance companies in this part of the country. He was for a whole generation the associate and friend of the Thorndikes, the Brookses, the Lymans, the Amorys, the Cabots, the Perkinses, and other merchant princes of Boston. He has insured millions upon millions of property in a single year, and is now in his old age maintained at the public charge.

That's a Fact.—A venerable old man says: Let the slandered take comfort—it is only at fruit-trees that thieves throw stones.

The old man is right. Who ever saw thieves throw stones at the birch, maple, or elm-tree? The more fruit the tree bears, and the richer it is, the more it is likely to attract the attention of the thief.

No man that tries to do his duty to his fellows, and endeavors to live to bear the fruits of true religion in his daily conduct, can for a moment suppose that he will pass along through life without being slandered more or less. Such a man will of necessity have some enemies; and these enemies will try in every way to injure him, and, among others, they will not be slow in stirring up the polluted waters of defamation and slander.

A man who has no enemies is merely a milk-and-water nothing. We would not give three figs for such a man.

He who is anything, who makes his mark in the world, who does good, will have enemies; and, if he have them, he will be sure to be slandered.

Let him, then, be comforted in the reflection of the venerable man quoted above—"It is only at fruit-trees that thieves throw stones."

Theatres and their Supporters.—We have not seen the practical answer to Dr. Bellows' proposal of a purified theatre and drama, better expressed than in the following common sense remarks from a source which no one will accuse of an "other-worldly" bias—The Universalist Christian Ambassador:

"It will be a long time before we become convinced that the theatre can be made a place of innecent amusement, where the morals of society may be improved, and their tastes purified and elevated. Let any particular play house be so reformed as to become a fit resort for the moral and religious portions of society for uncontaminated youth and artless childhood, and it would be immediately deserted by the larger proportion of its present patrons, who would vote it a stupid bore, and establish other resorts, where their vitiated tastes and depraved appetites could be gratified; and thus nothing would be gained for public morals. * * The theatre must be viewed as only the outward exponent of the corrupt morals and lecherous tendencies of certain classes of the population where it exists.* * * Theatres are precisely what their frequenters would have them; and so long as they depend on voluntary patronage, they cannot become anything else.

Temper.—Too many have no idea of the subjection of their temper to the influence of religion, and yet, what is changed if the temper is not? If a man is passionate, malicious, resentful, sullen, moody, or morose, after his conversion as before it, what is he converted from or to?

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If you desire all these, we advise you to go to

87, 89, and 91 Leidesdorff Street - 119 and 121 Sacramento Street.

This establishment is centrally located in the principal business part of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the Steamship Co's office, the Express Co's offices, and the United States Branch Mint.

BOARD, per week, $6. BOARD, per day, $1. MEALS, 50 cents. LODGINGS, 50 to 75 cents per Night.

☞ Single Rooms, furnished complete, 75 cents per Night.

☞ Rooms or Lodgings can be had by the night or week, with or without Board to suit the convenience of all.

The beds are fitted up in the very best style, with patent French springs, and the best of curled hair mattresses, clean bedding, &c.

☞ BATHS FREE. ☜

☞ By unremitting attention and untiring efforts to furnish the greatest amount of comfort and convenience at extremely low prices, the proprietor hopes to merit a continuance of the increasing patronage that the What Cheer House at present enjoys.

For the accommodation of miners and others having money or valuables, there are two large safes in the office.

There is an extensive Library and Reading-room, well supplied with papers, periodicals, &c.

☞ THE HOUSE IS OPEN ALL NIGHT.

☞ Travelers will please to remember that there are no Runners connected with this establishment.

The What Cheer House is conducted on strictly temperance principles.

jl8–3m R. B. WOODWARD, Proprietor.

SAN FRANCISCO

Cordage and Oakum Factory

WE ARE MANUFACTURING FROM PURE HEMP, and have constantly on hand, a large assortment of

MANILA CORDAGE,

of all sizes—three and four strand—comprising Whale Line, Bale Rope, (for baling hay,) Manila Hawsers, &c.

Also—OAKAM,

all of which are Guaranteed to be of the best qualities made.

Any particular size, length, or description of Manila Cordage required will be manufactured to ORDER at short notice.

All orders promptly filled at the lowest market prices.

TUBBS & CO

m12 3m 139 Front st., between Jackson and Pacific

STEAM CRACKER BAKERY,

NO. 37 AND 39 DAVIS STREET,

....HAVE FOR SALE....

500 BBLS. PILOT BREAD, superior quality;
500 BBLS. FINE NAVY BREAD
250 BBLS. SODA CRACKERS;

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

BUTTER, SUGAR, BOSTON and WATER CRACKERS, GINGER SNAPS, JENNY LIND CAKES, &c.

feb11-6 WM. HORR & CO

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.,

Real Estate Agency and Employment Office,

Northeast corner Clay and Kearny street.

ELLIOT & CO.,

GROCERS,

Corner of Montgomery and California streets.

FAMILIES, Hotels, Restaurants, and Ships supplied with every variety of goods in our line, of the

BEST QUALITIES.

Qualities similar to those sold by Jobbers, will be sold by us at the

LOWEST JOBBING PRICES.

Goods delivered at any part of the city, free of charge.

The undersigned having left the Front street jobbing business and become a partner in the above firm, will make his experience at purchasing in this market of use in this business, and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends. (ml4 tf) L BELL.

Pictures and Picture Frames.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS,

including the works of LANDSEER, HERRING, and other EMINENT ARTISTS;

COLORED LITHOGRAPHS

..OF..

American Farm Scenes, Trotting Horses, Winter Sports, &c.

Also, an assortment of MEZZOTINTS, suitable for Grecian Painting, which the offer for sale at the lowest rates.

☞ Plain and Ornamental Portrait and Picture Frames made to order.

JONES, WOOLL & SUTHERLAND

2y3m 89 Montgomery, near California street

People's Opposition Line

....OF....

OMNIBUSES,

TO AND FROM THE MISSION.

THE ABOVE LINE WILL RUN TO AND FROM the Mission, leaving San Francisco at 8 o'clock, and the Mission at 7 o'clock, and will continue from each end of the Line every hour. Fare, TEN CENTS each way.

Office at Mosse's Book Store, corner Clay and Kearny streets, Plaza, next to Holcomb & Dole's Shoe Store.

JOHN LOGUE.

☞ Tickets on the North Beach and South Park Line may be obtained at the office, 12 for $1. au22tf

TEETH **TEETH**

Of Second Dentition

EXTRACTED FOR ONE DOLLAR!

CHILDREN'S TEETH, OR TEETH OF FIRST DENTITION,

EXTRACTED FOR FIFTY CENTS EACH!

THE PAIN SLIGHT AS POSSIBLE, AND JAWS NOT ENDANGERED.

THE OPERATOR, JOHN GUNN, PROFESSES TO be a thoroughly educated Surgeon Dentist. Testimonials furnished at the Office,

Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets—by the same entrance that leads to Vance's Daguerreotype Rooms.

N. B.—Every kind of Dental Work performed with a particular regard to its practical utility as well as beauty. The charges to conform with the times, and always stated before the work is commenced.

The first quality of stock guaranteed, as heretofore.

au22 3m JNO. GUNN.

PACIFIC MUSEUM!!

Corner Clay and Kearny Streets

Interesting and Instructive Amusement

FOR FAMILIES!!

THIS MUSEUM

RECENTLY

GREATLY IMPROVED

—AND—

ENLARGED,

CONTAINS THE

GREATEST COLLECTION

—OF—

Living Wild Animals

Ever seen on this Coast!!

SAMSON,

The largest Grizzly, Bear ever captured alive,

Weighing 1,500 Pounds.

BEN FRANKLIN,

An enormous Grizzly whose attachment to his keeper has twice saved his life.

VICTORIA,

OR THE

Russian Brown Bear.

The Black Hyena Bear.
2 Rocky Mountain White Bears.
The Red Bear of California.
Three Black Cubs.
Two Cinnamon Cubs.

California Lion and Tiger

A beautiful pair of

ELK,
DEER,
ANTELOPE,

Two ANT-EATERS, from S. America.
PRARIE WOLF,
FOXES,
MOUNTAIN CATS,
CATAMOUNT

Three varieties of EAGLE, &c., &c.

Also, A SEA LEOPARD

in a cage, ingeniously contrived to exhibit him in his native element.

MAMMOTH PIG,

A large collection of

STUFFED ANIMALS.

BIRDS,

Formerly owned by Lola Montez

A full Brass Band is in attendance every evening.

Open every day and evening, (Sunday excepted.)

Admission, 50 cts

Phoenix Works.

JONA KITTRIDGE,

(Successor to BENJ'N HAYWOOD.)

Manufacturer of Fire-proof Doors, Shutters

VAULTS, &c. &c.

Battery, near Pacific street,...San Francisco

N. B.—Orders from the country promptly attended to.

A large assortment of Second-hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, FOR SALE AT VERY LOW RATES.

2-6m

NEW BEDFORD OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS.

No. 87 WASHINGTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale

Bleached Sperm, Polar, Lard and China

OIL,

IN CASKS, BARRELS, AND CASES;

TANNERS' OIL IN BBLS.

NEATSFOOT OIL IN BBLS. & CASES

Camphene and Burning Fluid, in cases.
Alcohol, 80 to 95 per ct., in bbls and cases.
Camphene and Oil Wicking, of all kinds.
Candle Wicking, and Platted Wick for
Soda Ash and Pot Ash, | Star Candles
Bar Soap and Oil Soap.

☞ **Our Oils, Camphene and Fluid** are of our own manufacture, and all sales are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

R. F. KNOX & CO.

jan30 tf

COFFEY & RISDON'S BOILER WORKS.

Corner Bush and Market streets opposite the Oriental Hotel, San Francisco, California.

THE undersigned, who have been foreman, managers and active partners in the above establishment for the past three years, having purchased MR. SNOW'S interest in the same, will continue the business as heretofore at the old stand, where we are prepared to manufacture STEAM BOILERS of every description, Steam and Water Pipes, and do Sheet Iron Work of all kinds, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid to all orders from the Mines for Steam Boilers or Water Pipe, Engines or Pumps for mining purposes, etc.

COFFEY & RISDON,

july13-tf Successors to Thos. Snow & Co.

Rope Walk.

MANILLA ROPE OF ANY SIZE, MANUFACtured to order, and have constantly on hand a large assortment of

MANILLA ROPE, all sizes,

ALSO

BALE ROPE and WHALE LINE.

feb2—1m TUBBS & CO., 139 Front street.

FOR

Red Bluffs, Shasta, Yreka, &c.

On and after TUESDAY, February 3d the Steamboats of the California S. N. Co. will leave Sacramento

FOR RED BLUFFS,

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

Until Further Notice.

feb16-tf SAML. J. HENSLEY, Pres't

BOWMAN, GARDNER & CO.'S LINE OF PIONEER OMNIBUSES

Brannan Street Bridge, South Park, and North Beach—Leaves Brannan Street Bridge every eight minutes, from 10 minutes of 8 o'clock, A. M., to 15 minutes of 8 o'clock, P. M.

NORTH BEACH—Leaves every eight minutes, from 8 o'clock, A. M., to 8 o'clock, P. M.

MISSION ROAD—Leaves the Plaza every thirty minutes, from 7, A. M., to 7, P. M.

PRESIDIO ROAD—Leaves the Plaza at 8, 10, 12, 2, 4, and 6 o'clock, and returns at alternate hours.

Extras furnished at all hours, day or night. jc2

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

AND FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Stubborn Ulcers, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Salt Rheum, Lumbago, White Swellings, Hip Disease, Enlargement of the Bones and Joints, Fever Sores, Female Complaints, Erysipelas, Loss of Appetite, Pimples, Biles, General Debility, &c., &c.

It has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of medicine, to obtain a remedy similar to this, and accordingly we find it resorted to almost universally in all those tormenting diseases of the skin so trying to the patience, and injurious to the health. It is a tonic, aperient, and disinfectant. It acts simultaneously upon the STOMACH, the CIRCULATION, and the BOWELS, and thus three processes, which are ordinarily the result of THREE different kinds of medicine, are carried on at the same time through the instrumentality of THIS ONE remedial agent. Its great merit is, that it meets and *neutralizes* the active principle of disease itself, and when that is gone, the symptoms necessarily disappear. The rapidity with which the patient recovers health and strength under this triple influence is surprising.

REMARKABLE CURE.

LYNN COUNTY, Oregon Ter., March 11, 1856.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York: Gentlemen,—In the spring of 1853, while on our way from Indiana to this place, our eldest boy was seized with a swelling and severe pains in the legs, which day by day grew worse, until his legs contracted, and became so painful that he could not walk, and we had to carry him about like an infant. We reached Albany on the 3d of October, completely worn out by fatigue. By this time he was reduced to a perfect skeleton. Here we were enabled to consult a physician (Dr. Hill), who honestly confessed he could not cure him, although he could give him medicine that would relieve the pain. In this exigency something must be done, or death was inevitable. Being recommended to try your Sarsaparilla, I procured a bottle. After taking some, he appeared worse; but persevering with it, I obtained a second bottle, which seemed to grapple with the disease, and caused a marked improvement: the swelling and pain in the legs were reduced, his appetite improved, and his color began to return. Thus encouraged, I purchased a third bottle; while taking it, the swellings in his legs broke, and some pieces of bone one-eighth of an inch long came out, after which his legs straightened and healed up. He is now perfectly recovered, has no appearance of being a cripple, and can perform most kinds of common labor, as all our neighbors can certify. Yours, respectfully,

CALEB DAVIS.

Prepared and sold by **A. B. & D. SANDS**, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York.

For sale by DEWITT, KITTLE & Co., H. JOHNSON & Co., and REDINGTON & Co., San Francisco; RICE & COFFIN, Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,

FOR INFLAMED EYELIDS.

The delicate structure of the eyelid renders it peculiarly sensitive and liable to disease. When, from any cause, it becomes affected, the inner membrane rapidly inflames, and the eyelid evinces the strongest predisposition to attract to itself humors from all parts of the body. Hundreds of persons of scrofulous habit are disfigured by rawness or redness of the eyelids, commonly called sore eyes, and tortured with apprehensions of impaired vision, who, by using this BALSAM, may obtain almost immediate relief. In all cases, the earlier this remedy is applied the better.

READ THE FOLLOWING EVIDENCE.

NEW YORK, July 15th, 1856.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS: Gentlemen,—I have been troubled for years with an affection of the eyelids, and have tried a number of remedies without experiencing any decided benefit. A few weeks since I obtained some of your ROMAN EYE BALSAM, and applied it according to the directions. The first application produced a decidedly beneficial effect, and I had not used it a week, before my eyelids were entirely free from inflammation, which had not been the case before for many years.

Yours, &c. G. B. WILLIAMS, 262 BROADWAY.

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER JAR.

Prepared and sold by **A. B. & D. SANDS**, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York.

For sale by DEWITT, KITTLE & Co., H. JOHNSON & Co., and REDINGTON & Co., San Francisco; RICE & COFFIN, Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

RASSETTE HOUSE,

CORNER OF SANSOME AND BUSH STS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

M. A. FRENCH, having taken the proprietorship of the RASSETTE HOUSE, San Francisco, will be happy to welcome his friends throughout the country, with an assurance that every attention shall be paid, whilst they sojourn with him, to render them pleasure and comfort. The Rooms will be kept clean, with attentive servants, male and female, ever ready to obey the desires of the guest. The Table is bountifully supplied with the very best in the market. Full suits of Rooms for Families can be had at all times.

☞ Charges are such as to meet the capacity of every one. jy2 3m

"A Few More Left."

HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

Nos. 80 *and* 82, *Davis Street, San Francisco*

IS still open for the reception of guests. Located in the immediate vicinity of all the Steamship and Steamboat landings, renders it very convenient for the traveling public. The House is well arranged for families and single persons, and this summer has been thoroughly renovated, and new furniture added. The distinctive features which have given to this house such an enviable reputation, are strictly adhered to; and for quiet and cleanliness, is unequaled by any in the State.

The oft repeated assertions of "closed up, no longer open are unmitigated *falsehoods* uttered by interested persons or purposes which any *honest* man would blush to acknowledge.

This House is known far and wide as the

Pioneer Temperance House.

of this city, and since it was first opened—six years ago—has received a patronage, which for numbers and respectability, is unsurpassed on the Pacific coast.

Clergymen are assured that, as heretofore, it is their home, WITHOUT CHANGE or alteration in any respect.

The support of the Temperance community is solicited: and when assured of its being the only *bona fide* Temperance House in the city conducted as such because of great principle involved, no two opinions can exist as the propriety of doing so.

Board and Lodging by the day, single meal, or week most reasonable terms.

A. SMITH, SUCCESSOR TO

Isaac Hillman, Proprietor.

San Francisco, Apr 30, 1857.—6m.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE,

(FORMERLY WILSON'S EXCHANGE,)

IS UP TO THE GRADE!

Sansome st., opposite the American Theatre.

MR. BAILEY SARGENT, THE PROPRIETOR of the AMERICAN (late Wilson's) EXCHANGE, begs leave to inform the traveling community that he has undertaken the personal charge of that House. He has made extensive alterations and improvements, and has renovated the House throughout, making it the first Hotel on the Pacific coast. There has been added to the House a fine Sitting Room and Dining Hall, newly furnished. In point of comfort and all the conveniences which modern Hotel keeping have rendered essential, the

AMERICAN EXCHANGE

Can compare favorably with any of the Atlantic Hotels. The best talent has been employed in the various departments, and the proprietor will set the best Table the market affords. Prices to suit the times.

Ladies' Entrance to the Hotel, corner of Sansom and Halleck Streets.

☞ The American Exchange COACH is always in readiness to convey Passengers to and from the House to the landings, or to any part of the city, for $1, baggage free. P. B. SMITH has charge of the Coach. All orders left for him at the office will be promptly attended to. jy16tf

NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO CLOTHING EMPORIUM!!

☞ No. 176 Clay Street. ☜

LOCKWOOD & HENDRIE

WOULD Repectfully inform the Gentlemen of San Francisco that they have on hand and are receiving by every steamer a full and complete assortment of all kinds of

CLOTHING,

IN EVERY VARIETY OF

Material, Style and Finish,

Which they are offering at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Good of all Patters made up in the best manner

Clothing for Boys,

And a complete assortment of Gent's. and Boys' Furnishing Goods, comprising every article pertaining to a Gentleman's or Boy's Wardrope, sold on the most Reasonable Terms. Call and examine, and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

LOCKWOOD & HENDRIE,

je4 tf No. 176 Clay street.

G. C. & S. S. SHREVE,

No. 130 Montgomery street,

TWO DOORS SOUTH OF CLAY,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS

Silver Ware, etc., etc.

MANUFACTURERS OF

DIAMOND AND FINE CALIFORNIA GOLD JEWELRY.

Diamonds set and Jewelry Manufactured to Order.

☞ Fine Watches of all descriptions Repaired by Practical and Experienced Workmen.

☞ Plain and Ornamental Engraving neatly Executed. m28 tf

AGRICULTURAL STORE,

Washington street., near Davis.

JUST RECEIVED AND TO ARRIVE—

20 Burrill's improved Reapers—extra irons;
30 Reaper Knives—extra pinions, &c;
25 Seymour & Morgan's Reapers—extra knives, &c;
10 Pitts' (8 and 10 horse power) Threshers—on wheels;
2 Hall's Threshers;
15 Reaper Wagons;
60 Revolving and Wire Horse Rakes—10 and 12 ft long;
50 doz Hay Rakes, mortised and plain, (3 bowed);
100 doz Best Steel Hay Forks, 3 and 4 tine;
Grain Cradles, Sythes and Sneaths; Cultivators with steel teeth; Sub-soil Plows; Force Pumps, with a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, for sale at the Lowest City Prices, by

m12 3m D. J. ARTHUR.

Orders for the above by the case or otherwise filled promptly and at the lowest prices.

A. KOHLER'S

STOCK OF

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Probably exceeds the sum total of all other similar stocks in California, Consequently he must and will sell

CHEAP.

The Goods MUST be

SOLD

And room made for that immense

STOCK

Which is now on the way from France and Germany.

PIANA-FORTES—From different Manufacturers, and warranted perfect in every particular,

Brass Instruments—French and German, from the best Makers.

Violins—French, German and Italian, at prices varying from 75 cents to $50 each, with or without Bows and Cases.

Guitars—With Paper or Wooden Cases, if required' Prices greatly reduced.

Banjos, Tamborines,
Flutes, Claironets,
Fifes, &c. &c.

A large assortment and every quality varying from the cheapest to the very best—thereby enabled to suit every customer and market.

The largest assortment of,

MUSIC BOOKS

In the State, consisting in part of

Instruction Books, for all Instruments.

Glee and Song Books, Sacred Music Books, Operas, Oratorios, and a large quantity of Miscellaneous works.

SHEET MUSIC,

NEW and POPULAR, by every STEAMER

An increase both in

Wholesale and Retail Trade,

Is expected, as the prices have been

MUCH REDUCED.

Forty Cases assorted GERMAN TOYS now on hand, from 30 to 100 dozen in each case.

Fancy Articles and Yankee Notions in endless variety at very low prices.

Wholesale and Retail, at

No. 178 Washington street,

And Exclusively Retail, at

No. 276 Stockton street;

j27 3m

PIONEER NURSERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPRIETOR OF THIS now well established Nursery, to which was awarded the First Premium by the State Agricultural Society at its last Annual Fair, announces to his friends and patrons that he is prepared to offer them, the present season, a collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, equal to any in the country, and far superior to any heretofore offered.

Having had in bearing last year, forty-seven kinds of Apples, and having in bearing the present year, about 35 varieties of Peaches, added to the knowledge we have acquired by comparing them with other varieties grown in various localities, we have been enabled to ascertain with certainty, what kinds are worthy of culture, and such varieties only do we offer to the public the present season.

We call your attention particularly to the Seeding Peach, named by the Academy of Natural Sciences, "Myers' Rareripe," which we offer for this season for the first time. The following certificate will speak for itself:

ALAMEDA, JULY 25th, 1856.

The subscribers having seen and eaten of the new variety of Peach grown by A. H. MYERS, in his "Pioneer Nursery," Alameda, and by the Academy of Natural Sciences of San Francisco named "Myers' Rareripe," do cordially and unhesitatingly pronounce it a most valuable acquisition to the Pomology or our State, in regard both to its early ripening, and its melting, luticious qualities, being in these respects superior to any variety of peach that we have yet met with on this coast.

George Lee, Lee's Garden, Oakland.
H. Gibbons, M. D.
N. W. Palmer, firm of Sontag & Co., Horticulturists
T. J. Nevins, Amateur Gardener.
A. M. Crane, County Judge.
Wm. Sherman.

We speak to our friends and patrons thus early, that they may be apprised of our ability to supply them with all the desirable varieties of Fruits, and thus save the trouble and expense of sending out of the country for Trees; and we can assure them that time and money will be saved by giving us a call,

Our stock embraces—

40,000 Apple Trees, 40 varieties, one, two and three years old.
30,000 Peach Trees, in bud, best varieties.
4,000 Peach Trees, two years old, best varieties.
1,000 Pear Trees, best varieties.
1,000 Cherry Trees, best varieties.
1,000 Plum Trees, best varieties.
1,000 Apricot Trees, best varieties.
1,000 Nectarine Trees, best varieties!
Also Almond, Fig, and Quince Trees.
25,000 Currant Bushes, with a sprinkling of everything rich and rare, usually found in a well regulated nursery.

We particularly invite our citizens to visit our nursery and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. Information respecting the best varieties of fruits, and the planting and pruning o them cheerfully rendered.

A. H. MYERS,

d3 1 Pioneer Nursery, Town of Alameda Alameda Co

Medical and Surgical Institute of Dr. Zeile.

NO. 163 PACIFIC STREET.

Established for the certain and permanent CURE of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DYSPEPSIA, and SYPHILIS in all its various forms, and all diseases arising from the injudicious use of Mercury; also, all diseases of the Liver or Lungs, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Nervous Debility, Paralysis, etc., etc. The connected

STEAM AND SULPHUR BATHS

Were erected in 1853, at an outlay of upwards of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and in the great popularity they have attained they have fully realized the anticipations of the proprietor, based upon the benefit the Baths have rendered in effecting hundreds of remarkable cures, after all other means had failed, which can be attested by reference to many highly respectable residents of this city.

Invalids to whom it may be desirable can be accommodated in the establishment with comfortable rooms, board, and the best of attention, and may consult Dr. Zeile on the premises, or remain under the guidance of their own physicians.

JOHN A. BAUER,

Apothecary and Chemist.

IMPORTER OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Physician's Prescriptions put up with the greatest care, and from pure and fresh articles Chemical Analysis made at short notice. Medicines sent to any part of the State. Keeps constantly on hand and sells at the lowest market prices all articles used by Brewers, Tanners, Soda Water Manufacturers, Dyers, Distillers, etc.

Depot of Hungarian Leeches.

☞ The entrance to the BATHS is through the Drug Store. jy30 2m

J. REGAN'S

Steam Refined Candy

MANUFACTORY,

No. 33 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Between Bush and Sutter Streets.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ABOVE NAMED establishment takes this method of informing his numerous friends and customers, that he intends following the example of the Gas Company—that is, to reduce his prices, which he hopes will give entire satisfaction to all. His Candies are all manufactured from Stewart's Double Refined Sugar, which he imports himself, and all the essences used by him are of the finest flavor and the best in the market, together with a variety of other articles appertaining to the manufacture of Candies, too numerous to mention.

Having had an experience of seven years in the business in this city, and being the

First Confectioner on the Pacific Coast,

he flatters himself he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who favor him with their trade.

By a new and improved process, his Candies are made at a quicker rate and with less expense than formerly, so that he is enabled to sell at a much lower figure than heretofore.

Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to call and examine his

SPLENDID STOCK OF CANDIES,

as well as his PRICES, as he feels confident they cannot fail to please the strictest economist.

The following Prices are the wholesale rates:

A beautiful assortment of Sticks, Lamps, and Drops selling at reduced rates.

COMFITURES—including Caraway Seeds, pearled and smooth, Cinnamon Strings, Clove Buds, Cassia Buds, Coriander Seeds, large and small—at 20 cents per pound.

GUM DROPS, Smooth Almonds, Jujube Paste, French Mottoes, Almond Candy, &c., at 30 cents.

Also, a beautiful assortment of FRENCH CANDIES, varying in prices according to quality.

The attention of the trading public is invited to examine this immense Stock of Candies, comprising everything in the *dulce* line.

He leaves it to the buyer to judge of the superiority of his articles; so call and see for yourselves, for ocular demonstration is proof positive.

Remember the number—

33 MONTGOMERY STREET,

between Bush and Sutter. J. REGAN.

N. B.—All orders from the country promptly attended to. Goods delivered in any part of the city, or at any of the wharves, free of charge. jy2 3m

FIRE! FIRE!!

SIMS & FRASER,

OREGON STREET, NEAR FRONT,

San Francisco.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE PROOF DOORS AND SHUTTERS,

Bank Vaults, Grating,

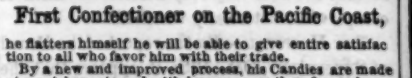
BALCONIES, RAILING, &c., &c.

☞ All kinds of BLACKSMITING done to order.

Second hand SHUTTERS constantly on hand, and for sale at LOW RATES. Particular attention paid to Country orders.

N. B.—Oregon Street is in front of the Custom House, north side of "Merchant's Exchange." jy30 3m

ROCHESTER BEDDING AND FURNITURE STORE.



179 Jackson st, (Third Door Below Kearny.)

SAN FRANCISCO.

By JACOB SCHREIBER,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Beds, Bedsteads, Cots, Mattrasses, Sheets, Comforters, and eevrything in the above line.

UPHOLSTERING DONE.

Also—Constantly on hand, Hair, Moss, Wool, Pulu, and Feathers. For sale at the lowest prices wholesale and retail. ☞ Orders for Pulu can only be supplied in this city at the above establishment, which is located as above nearly opposite the International Hotel.

N. B.—All orders promptly attended to, and executed with neatness and dispatch. jl8 3m

DR. G. G. HAYDEN,

DENTIST,

No. 113 Montgomery street, next door south from Austin & Co. ly16

PACIFIC FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

FIRST STREET,

BETWEEN MISSION AND HOWARD,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Grateful to our numerous friends for their liberal patronage, and determined to meet the increasing demand for CASTINGS AND MACHINERY, we are constantly making additions to our Extensive Works. Among these is a

POWERFUL STEAM HAMMER,

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THE PEASANT'S COT.

A THRILLING STORY.

On my last voyage to Bristol, the owners of the ship took passage with me. The whole cargo belonged to them, and they not only wished to do some business in England, but they also had a desire to travel some. Besides the three owners, I had four passengers in the cabin. The passage from New York to England on that occasion was the most severe I ever had. I have experienced heavier storms, but never such continued hard weather. The old ship was on a strain the whole of the time, and though I ran her into the Avon without losing a life or an important spar, yet she had received much damage. Her mainmast was sprung, her rudder damaged, her timbers strained, and for the last week the pumps had to be kept going all the time, owners, passengers, officers and all doing their share of work at the brakes.

As soon as we could get the cargo out, the ship was hauled into the dock for repairs, and we found, upon examination, that it would be a week before she could be ready for sea, and if she had all the repairs which she absolutely needed, it would take nearer two weeks. A contract was made for the job, and one of the owners agreed to stay by and superintend the work. This left me at liberty, and I began to look around for some place to visit. I had heard much of Salisbury Plain. The famous Stonehenge was there, and so were three other relics of Roman and British atiquities. Accordingly, to Salisbury Plain I resolved to go. When I went on board the ship to make arrangements with the owner who had remained there, I found one of the passengers just leaving. His name was Nathan Leeman. He was a young man, not more than thirty years of age, and I supposed him, from his features and idiom, to be an Englishman. I told him I was going to Salisbury, and he informed me he was going the same way.

Leeman had been intending to take a horse and travel where, and how, and when I pleased, and he liked the plan so well that he went immediately and bought a good horse and saddle.

It was about the middle of the forenoon when we set out, and I found that Leeman intended to visit the curiosities with me, and then keep on towards London, by the way of Andover and Chertsey, he having sent his baggage on ahead to Salisbury by the great mail route, which ran many miles out of the way. I found my companion excellent company, and on the way he told me some passages from his own life. He was born in England, but this was the first time he had been in the kingdom since he was fourteen years of age, and I was led to infer that at that time he had ran away from his parents. During the last six years of his residence in the United States, he had been engaged in Western land speculations, and he was now independently rich.

We took dinner at Bradford, a large manufacturing town six miles south-east of Bath and as soon as our horses were rested we put out again. Towards the middle of the afternoon the sky began to be overcast, and we had promise of a storm. By five o'clock the great black clouds were piled up in heavy masses, and it began to thunder. At Warminster we had taken the direct road for Amesbury, a distance of fourteen miles, and when this storm had closed upon us, we were about half way between the two places. I was in no particular hurry, and as I had no desire to get wet, I proposed that we should stop at the first place we should come to. In a few moments more we came to a point where a small cross road turned off to the right, and where a guide board said it was five miles to the Deptford Inn.

I proposed that we should turn into this by-way and make for the Deptford Inn as fast as possible and my companion readily consented. We had gone but a mile when the great drops of rain began to fall; but as good fortune would have it, we espied a small cottage, not more than a furlong ahead, through a clump of poplars. We made for this place, and reached it before we got wet. There was a good sized barn on the premises, and a long sheep-shed connected it with the house. Beneath this shed we drove, and just as we alighted an old man came out. We told him that we had got caught in a storm, and asked if he could accommodate us over night. He told us that we should have the best his humble place could afford, and that if we put up with that, we should be welcome.

As soon as the horses were taken care of, we followed the old man into the house. He was a gray-headed man, certainly on the down hill side of three score, and his form was bent by hard work. His countenance was naturally kind and benevolent, but there were other marks upon his brow than those of old age. The moment I saw him I knew he had seen much suffering. It was a neat room to which we were led, a living room, but yet free from dirt and clatter. An old woman was just building a fire for supper, and as we entered she arose from her work.

"Some travellers, wife, caught in a shower," said the old man.

"Surely, gentlemen, you are welcome," the woman said, in a tone so mild and free that I knew she spoke only the feeling of her soul.—"It's poor fare we can give ye, but the heart of the giver must o'en make up for that."

I thanked the good people, and told them I would pay them well for all they did for us.

"Speak not of pay," said the old woman, taking her tea-kettle from the hob, and hanging it upon the crane.

"Stop, wife," uttered the old man tremulously. "Let not your heart run away with you; If the good gentlemen ha'e to spare out o' their abundance, it becomes not such sufferers as we to refuse the bounty."

I saw the woman place her apron to her eyes, but she made no reply. The door close by the fire-place stood partly open, and I saw in the room beyond, a bed, and I was sure there was some one in it. I asked the old man if he had sickness.

"Yes," he said, with a sad shake of the head. "My poor boy has been sick a long while. He's the only child I have—the only helper on the little farm—and he's been sick now all the spring and summer. I have taken care of the sheep, but I could not plant. It's hard, but we don't despair. My good wife—God bless her—shares the trial with me, but I think she takes the biggest share."

"No, no, John, don't say so," uttered the wife. "No woman could do the work you do."

"I don't mean to tell too much, Margaret, only you know you've kept me up."

A call from the sick room took the wife away, and the old man then began to tell me, in answer to my questions, some of the peculiarities of the great Plain, for we were on it now; and I found him well informed and intelligent. At length the table was set out, the clean white cloth spread and we were invited to sit up. We had excellent white bread, sweet butter, some fine stewed damsons, and a capital cup of tea. There were no excuses, no apologies, only the food was before us, and we were urged to help ourselves. While we were eating, the rain ceased falling, but the weather was by no means clear, though just as we moved from the table a gleam of golden light shot through the window from the setting sun.

It may have been half an hour after this—it was not more—when a wagon drove up to the door, in which were two men. The old man had just come in from the barn, and it was not so dark but we could see the faces of the men in the wagon. They were middle aged men, one of them habited in a sort of jocky hunting garb and the other dressed in black clothes, with that peculiar hat and cravat which marks the officer. I turned towards the host for the purpose of asking did he know the new comers and I saw he was pale and trembling. A low, deep groan escaped him, and in a moment more his wife moved to his side, and put her arm around his neck. She had been trembling, but that groan of her husbands seemed to call her to herself.

"Don't fear, John," she softly said. "They can't take away our love nor our souls. Cheer up. I'll be a support to ye, John, when all else are gone."

A tear rolled down the old man's cheek, but when another started he wiped it away, and having kissed his wife, he arose from his chair. Just then the two men entered. He in the Jocky coat came first, and his eyes rested upon Leeman and myself.

"Only some travelers, Mr. Vaughan," said our host.

So Mr. Vaughan turned his gaze elsewhere about the room, and at length it was fixed upon the old man.

"Well," said he, "what about the rent?"

"We haven't a penny to pay of it yet, sir," answered the host trembling.

"Not a penny! Then how'll you pay me twenty pounds!"

"Twenty pounds!" murmured the old man, painfully. "Alas! I cannot pay it. You know Walter has been long sick, and every penny I could earn has been paid to the doctor. You know he was to have earned the rent if he had been well."

"I don't know anything about it," returned the landlord doggedly—for Mr. Vaughan owned the little farm, it afterwards appeared. "All I know is, that you have had the house and land, and that for two whole years you haven't paid me a penny. You know I told you a month ago that you should have just one more month to pay me. That month was up last night. Can't you pay me?"

"No! no!—O, God knows that I can't."

"Then you must leave the house."

"When?"

"To night!"

"You do not mean that. You will not turn us out so quickly as—"

"Out upon your prating! What do you mean by that? You had notice a month ago. How long a notice do you suppose I give? If you haven't had time in a month to move, then you must look out for the consequence. To-night you move! If you want a shelter, you may go to the old house at the horse-pond."

"But there is not a window in it."

"Beggars shouldn't be choosers," remarked Mr. Vaughan. "If it hadn't been for hunting up the officer, I should have been here this morning. But 'tisn't my fault. Now, I can have a good tenant right off, and he wants the house to-morrow. So there is not a word to be said, I shall take your two cows and your sheep, and if they go for more than twenty pounds, after taking out the expenses, you shall have the balance back."

The poor peasant gazed for a moment, half wildly, into the landlord's face, and then sank into a chair, and covered his face with his hands.

"My cows! my sheep!" he groaned, spasmodically. "O, kill me and have me done with it!"

"In God's name, Mr. Vaughan," cried the wife, "spare us them. We shall leave the cot, and we will work with all our might until we pay you every farthing, but do not take away our very means of life. My poor boy will die! O, you are rich we are poor!"

"Nonsense!" uttered the unfeeling man. "I'm used to such stuff. I make a living by renting my farms, and this farm is one of the best I have. A good man can lay up more than ten pounds a year here!"

"But we have been sick," urged the woman.

"That isn't my fault. If you are paupers, you know where to go to get taken care of. Now, I don't want another word. But you go to-night, unless you pay me the twenty pounds, and your cows and sheep go to."

I was just on the point of turning to my companion to ask him if he would not help me make up the sum, for I was determined that the poor folks should not be turned out thus. The woman had sunk down, and she, too, had covered her face with her hands. At that moment Nathan Leeman sprang to his feet. His face very pale, and for the first time I saw that tears had been running down his cheeks.

"Look ye, sir," he said to Vaughan, "how much do these people owe you?"

"Twenty pounds," returned he, regarding his interlocutor sharply.

"And when did this amount come due in the year?"

"It was just due one month ago. The rent £12, but I allow him £4 for building a bridge over the river."

"Show me the bill."

The man, pulling out a large leather pocket-book, from it took a bill. It was receipted. Leeman took out his purse, and counted out 20 golden sovereigns. He handed them to the landlord and took the bill.

"I believe that settles the matter, sir," said my companion, exerting all his power to appear calm.

"Yes, sir," returned Vaughan, gazing first upon the man who had given him the money, to see if he was in earnest, and then turning to the window, to see if the gold was pure. "Yes, sir," he repeated. "This makes all right."

"Then I suppose we can remain here now undisturbed?"

"But I have no surety of any pay for the future. A month has already run on the unpaid term."

"It is right you should have your pay, surely. Come to-morrow, sir, and I will arrange it with you—only leave us now."

Mr. Vaughan cast one more glance about the room, but without speaking further he left, and the officer had to follow him, without having done anything to earn a fee. As soon as they were gone, the old man started to his feet.

"Sir," he uttered, turning towards Leeman, "what means this? Do you think I can ever pay you back again?"

"Sometime, you can," returned my companion.

"Yes—yes, John," said the wife, "sometime we shall surely pay him."

"Alas! when?"

"Any time within a month will answer," said Leeman.

Both the old people looked aghast.

"Oh! you have only planted more misery for us, kind sir," cried the old man. "We could have borne to be stripped of our goods by the landlord, better than we can be to rob a noble friend. You can take our stock—our cows and sheep."

"But not yet," resumed Leeman. "I have another way. Listen: Once you had a boy—a wild, reckless, wayward child."

"Yes," murmured the old man.

"And what became of him?"

For some moments the father was silent, but at length he said:

"Alas! he fled from home, years ago. One night—we lived then far off here in Northamptonshire—my boy joined with a lot of other youths, most of them older than himself, and went into the park of Sir Thomas Boyle and carried away too deer. He was detected, and to escape punishment, he fled—and I have—not seen—him since. But Sir Thomas would not have punished him, for he told me so, afterwards."

"But tell me, John Leeman, did you never hear from that boy?"

"Never," answered the old man.

As soon as I heard my companion pronounce the old man's name, the truth flashed upon me in an instant; and I was not alone in the conviction. The quick heart of the mother had caught the spark of hope and love. At that moment the fire upon the hearth blazed up, and as the light poured out into the room, my companion's face was fully revealed. The woman arose and walked towards him. She laid her hand upon his head, and trembling, she whispered:

"For the love of Heaven, don't deceive me. But speak to me—let me call you—*Nathan—Nathan Leeman!*"

"And I should answer, for that is my name!" spoke the man, starting up.

"And what should you call me?" the woman gasped.

"MY MOTHER!"

The fire gleamed more brightly upon the hearth, and I saw that aged woman upon the bosom of her lost boy. And then I saw the father totter up and join them—and I heard murmured words of blessing and of joy. I arose and slipped out of the room and went to the barn. When I got there, I took out my handkerchief and wiped the tears from my cheeks.

It was an hour before I returned, and then I found all calm and serene, save that the mother was still weeping, for the head of her returned boy was resting upon her shoulders, and her arm was about his neck. Nathan arose as I entered, and with a smile bade me be seated.

"You know all, as well as I can tell you," said he. "When we first stopped I had no idea of finding my parents here, for when I went away, sixteen years ago, I left them in Kingsthorpe, upon the Ken. I knew them, of course, but I wished to see if they would know me. But from fourteen to thirty is a changing period. I think God sent me here," he added, in a low tone, "for only think what curious circumstances had combined to bring me to this cot."

It did truly seem as though some power higher than our own had brought this about. But at all events, there was a higher power thought of that night, beneath the peasant's humble cot, for God was praised again and again.

On the following morning, I resumed my journey alone, but had to promise that I would surely call there again on my return. I went to Salisbury, from thence to Winchester, and thence to Portsmouth, to see the great ships of war. I returned to the cot in eight days, and spent a night there. Money possessed some strange charms, for it had not only given to the poor peasant a sure home for the rest of his life, but it had brought health back to the sick boy. An experienced physician from Salisbury had visited him, and he was now able to be about. I remained long enough to know that an earthly heaven had grown up in that earthly cot. Nathan Leeman told me that he had over an hundred thousand dollars, and that he should take his parents and brother to some luxurious home when he could find one to his taste.

That was some years ago. I have received some letters from Leeman since, and he is settled down in the suburbs of Bradford, on the banks of the lower Avon, where he has bought a large share in several of the celebrated cloth factories in that place, and I am under a solemn promise to visit him if ever I land in England again.

Opera Ball in Paris.

The author of "*Dore*," a new book of European travels, published by the Harpers gives the following specimen of French gayety.

Was there ever a more impressive illustration of the text: "Rejoice, O young man in thy youth—but know thou that FOR ALL THESE THINGS GOD WILL BRING THEE INTO JUDGMENT!"

Twelve has struck, the great doors of the Opera House are flung open, and the crowd pour from the ante-chambers into the vast theater. Every gentleman must be in full dress or in travesty: every lady in travesty or masked and dominoed. And such travesty! The fair sex mostly affect the pantaloon, as if to give notice that they had laid aside all thoughts of feminine decorum. There are pantaloons of velvet, gold embroidered; there are pantaloons of satin, azure, lace figured; there are pantaloons of all hues, and shapes, and adornment. At a signal from the baton of Strauss, his famous hundred strike up. Who can resist Strauss and his hundred? Surely not the frail, gay, pantalooned houries. They dance with feet, lips, arms and eyes. Everybody talks with everybody, *tutoyers* everybody, laughs with and at everybody. A stray Englishman, who retains some appearance of modesty, forms a target for ridicule. "O, what a cow you are!" "How tame you look!" Every salient point is touched upon, amid shouts and jeers. Night wanes toward morning. The orgie waxes fast and furious.

What a clatter of feet, and flashing of eyes, and tossing of heads! How the tall plumes wave in the air, and how the snowy white locks of the marquise dance to the music, and what a shaking of guady dresses, and laces, and spangles, and epaulets! What beautiful white shoulders and bosoms flit under your eyes! What taper forms are continually bounding about you, and rivaling all the positions of the graces! Surely they are all intoxicated with pleasure, and perhaps a few thimblefuls of cognac.

At this moment the French gentleman who accompanied me, and who had been dancing, rejoined me with his partner, and desiring to show me everything, proposed that I should follow them to the buffet, which was situated in the lower part of the building.

Here a scene presented itself such as can never be witnessed elsewhere. The tables were strewn with champagne bottles, smoking hot punches, bavaroises, cigar stumps, broken cigarettes, coffee cups, liqueur glasses, and, in short, every imaginable drink or utensil that could be serviceable in a Bacchanalian rout; while around the table, and on the table sometimes, were closely grouped a hundred fantastical forms and shapes of every color, twisted into every possible position, and all talking, or rather shouting, at the same time. The air was filled with a dense smoke from the cigarettes of fifty pretty lips and the cigars of their companions, and if there was anything they did harder than drinking and smoking, it was the jingling of glasses, banging of chairs, and general efforts to see who could make most noise.

My companion and myself edged our way with difficulty to chairs, now bumping against the rushing garcons, and now treading on some satin slipper, and in return receiving very pretty compliments for our stupidity, which my friend was not slow in returning in voluble volleys, among other things desiring to know why people had such long, awkward feet.

Seated at last, he gave his partner a cigarette, in the management of which she left nothing to be desired by the most skilful senorita of Cuba; she puffed and sipped punch, and sipped punch and puffed, and chattered all at the same time.

Rattle went the glasses, prattle went the tongues, as only French tongues can; dancing went the tables, and whirling went the chairs, as the new drinkers poured in and the old drinkers *fell out;* it was a real orgie. The smoke alone rose solemnly and thoughtfully to the ceiling, and seemed philosophizing on the scene, except when the music of Strauss and his hundred (ah! *what* can resist Strauss and his hundred?) appeared to break through its thick columns, and send it whirling in rapid pirouettes, just like any other dancer.

For an instant I was completely lost in reflections. Never had I been present at a scene of greater apparent gayety—never were appearances more deceptive.—Nearly all of these gaudy, gilded exteriors concealed hearts that were, or ought to have been, miserable; but a short life and a merry one seemed to be the universal aim, and so they danced themselves into misery and death; danced themselves as far away from true happiness as the quiet of a family fireside is removed from the boisterous mirth of a masked ball.

It was now between five and six o'clock; the last quadrille was finishing. The broad staircases were crowded by the descending masses, and in an instant we were again in presence of the cold realities of life. It was a clear, cold morning, and the animation of midday prevailed outside of the theater and along the Boulevards; but a few steps down the Rue Vivienne led into the darkness preceding dawn, and into the quietest hour of Paris, for Paris never sleeps. Here were half a dozen poor women sweeping the streets: they too, perhaps, many years ago, attended mask balls, and intrigued, and danced themselves into misery; now they worked like Southern slaves; but, unlike Southern slaves, they could not sing with a light heart, assured of a good dinner and a good rest at night. Further on were women drawing handcarts, or driving huge market-carts. Poor creatures! had they no little babes at home to take care of, and to rear into men? Had they no husbands or brothers to do this work, while they attend to household duties? But it was shivering cold, and I hurried on, now meeting the slowly-marching policeman, and now some last mask or domino, and now, perhaps, a reeling debauchee finishing his last hour of carnival.

The gray dawn was just spreading over the East as I closed my eyes in my own bed, pretty well fatigued with twenty-four hours of mi-careme.

Hogs should always have access to the ground, and for breeding sows it is indispensably necessary. The want of this has been the death of many a fine litter.

CHURCH BUILDING IN NEW YORK.—The rage for church building is very great this season. On the Fifth avenue, near 48th street, the Dutch Reformed Church is about to erect a new white marble church, on a bit of land costing $120,000. This church is the richest corporation in New York after Trinity Church. A new Presbyterian Church is to be reared on Murray Hill; this edifice springs out of the society of Rev. Mr. Alexander. Rev. Dr. Spring's new church will be of brick, with a stone steeple 220 feet high, with clock and bell, and will hold about 2000 people, costing $140,000. Rev. Mr. Thompson, of the Tabernacle Church, will have a church of white marble, and will cost $120,000. On the Fourth avenue the Methodists are to erect a magnificent church, and they go for white marble, with the best. They have just sold their house in Mulberry street, and "go up town." This church will have a steeple 200 feet high. The Baptists are to build an elegant church on Eighth avenue and 43d street. This will be composed of brown stone and iron. And the Catholics, under the lead of Archbishop Hughes, are to put up on Fifth avenue and 51st street, one of the most magnificent churches in the city.

PLANTING FOR POSTERITY.—"There," said a gentleman to us one day, pointing to a group of evergreens and other trees, "my brother is about to build him a house; these trees were planted for him by my father upwards of twenty years ago." How fortunate was this man to have such a father. Here he builds his house among these fine trees, and enters at once upon their enjoyment. He gains twenty-five years of time, and not only that, but the plantation has a ten-fold value in its historic associations. It is a family monument. A beautiful example this for fathers. Such an inheritance has a moral as well as material value.—*Horticulturist.*

A letter was received in New Orleans, directed to "the biggest fool in New Orleans." The post master was absent, and on his return, one of the young clerks in the office informed him of the receipt of the letter.

"And what has become of it?" inquired the post-master.

"Why," replied the clerk, "I did not know who the biggest fool in New Orleans was, and so I opened the letter myself."

"And what did you find in it?" inquired the post-master.

"Why," replied the clerk, "nothing but the words, 'thou art the man.'"

AGRICULTURAL FACTS.—Clay will permanently improve any soil that is sandy or leachy. Lime and leached ashes will also benefit leachy land.

Swamp muck or peat, when dry, will take up, without dripping, four times its own weight of water. Hence the necessity of thorough drainage.

A ton of dry forest leaves produces only 500 pounds of mould; hence, 500 pounds of mould produces a ton of plants.

Clay, applied to sandy land, is far better than sand to clay land. One hundred tons to the acre, will give an inch in depth.

It takes 5 pounds of corn to form one of beef. Three and a half pounds of cooked meat will form one pound of pork.

San Francisco Business Directory.

Commission Merchants.

Macondray & Co, 63 Sansome street.
Bray & Bros, Commission Merchants, 97 Front.
Stowell & Stoddard, Brokerage and Commission, 87 Front
G P Loucks, Comm and Produce, No 6 Clay, near East.
J T McDougal, 175 Sansome st.

Blacksmiths.

Nelson & Doble, Pine st, bet Battery and Front.
Sims & Fraser, Blacksmithing, Oregon st, near Front.

Importers and Jobbers of Boots and Shoes.

J B Roberts & Co, 102 Battery street.

Importers of Hardware.

N Lecombe, Stoves and Tin Ware, workers in Tin and Sheet Iron, 59 Clay st.
W F Camp, Saw Maker and Repairer, large Circular Saws Gummed and Straightened, Montg'y near cor Pacific.
J Y Hallock & Co, Foreign and Domestic Hardware, 90 Sansome st.
Rockwell, Ceye & Co, 63 Battery street.
O V Sawyer & Co, Hardware and Shoe Findings, 95 Front.
Benchley & Co, Foreign & Domestic Hardware, 62 Battery

Foundries.

Goddard & Co, Pacific Foundry and Machine Shop, First st, between Mission and Howard.
Coffey & Risdon, Boiler and Sheet Iron Works, Market Square, cor Bush and Market sts.

Undertaker.

Nathaniel Gray, Sacramento street.

Confectionery.

G Mitchler, Confectionery, 251 Washington near Stockton

Hotels and Restaurants.

American Exchange—Bailey Sargent, 77 Sansome st.
Bay State House, 68 Front st, below Com, L Dickerman.
Clinton Hotel, 87 and 89 Pacific, bet Battery and Sansome.
What Cheer House, R B Woodward, 119 Sacramento st.
Albion House, Hager, 49 Montgomery st.
Tehama House, G W Frink, cor California and Sansome
Sailor's Home—Fred'k Hennell, Stp't, Front near Pacific.

Oil and Camphene.

Phoenix Oil Factory—Gilbert, Washington st, bet Front and Davis, San Francisco.
California Oil Co—Stringer, Ervin & Co., Office, 72 Front street, San Francisco.
Stott Co, Camphene, Lamps, Globes, 126 Sansome st.

Dentists.

Cole & Finney, corner Clay and Kearny.

Lawyers.

H B Janes, Attorney at Law, cor Clay and Montgomery.
E O Crosby, Attorney at Law, No 7 Court Block, Clay st.

Saddlery, &c.

Main & Winchester, Saddlery, Harness, etc, 82 Battery.

Groceries.

Codington, 110 Kearny st, bet California and Pine.

Feed Stores

Sam'l Pillsbury, Hay, Oats, Barley, bran, 116½ Sansome st.

Agricultural.

J D Arthur, Agricultural Tools, 3 Washington st,

Wood and Coal.

Findla & Co Battery, cor Pine st—Coal Dealers.
Bailey & Co, Wood and Coal Yard, 21 Washington st, below Davis.

Cooperage.

R W Gunn's Cooperage, Oil Casks, Barrels, 153 Battery st

Miscellaneous.

Alexander Coffin, Inspector of provisions, 164 Front st.
J P Raymond & Co, Produce, Commercial st wharf.
J Jewett, Agent B F Palmer's Artificial Leg, 145 Clay st
Janson, Bond & Co, Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods corner Battery and Clay sts.
Farmer, Chase & Co, Chemical Works, 64 Front st.

The Weekly Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, OCTOBER 15, 1857.

The Meetings at Sacramento.

We publish in this paper reports of the meetings of Synod and Association held last week. The one body represents the Presbyterian and the other the Congregational Churches of the State. But here, the two are practically one body; in spirit and in operation they are such; and their meetings are partly held in common. We regret the failure of the Synod of the Old School Presbyterian Church, to effect a meeting, and to unite with us as was anticipated, in joint sessions. These half-yearly meetings of the ministers and the few laymen who make it convenient to attend, are among the richest privileges enjoyed by those who participate in them. The entire equality of the ministry in respect to ecclesiastical position, the friendships induced by years of common labors and mutual counsels, the harmony prevalent in our meetings, the remembrances and anticipations of our work, all lead the ministers to look forward to this period as one, the privileges and pleasures of which they are reluctant to forego. Notwithstanding remoteness of position, distribution over a wide territory, expense of travel and pressure of engagements, semi-yearly instead of yearly meetings, are still unanimously desired.

Years ago, along with the multitudes who came hither to gather fortunes or to build a name, a few came to establish institutions which are more potent than wealth; more lasting than States. Their work is a reality which will abide forever. Even to the eye of sense, this work, which consists not in the employment of muscles, nor yet in well-laid schemes of aggrandizement, represents a reality. Not to speak of other denominations than these, we have churches in all the principal cities and towns of the State, with, in general, an excellent and consistent membership, and congregations regular, attentive, respectable and generous. We have a college initiated, which in a year will be ready to receive its first class; and a paper with a weekly issue of 3500, reaching thousands of minds in this State and elsewhere. Most of these enterprises have come to be self-supporting; and some of our churches are eminently benevolent and laborious, according to their resources, pervading the communities where they exist with active agencies and acknowledged influence. But this reality is not represented to sense, alone or chiefly. Large churches and endowed institutions are not the measure of moral influences. The results of these labors are in the restraints which have been put upon vice, in the religious convictions that have been kept alive or awakened in the conscience of the State, in the humanities of the present, the ameliorating institutions of the future, in the character of succeeding generations, in the eternal felicity of those who may be saved from ruin and led to righteousness. The long and expensive ditches in the mountains, the tunnels leading down to gold deposits, in old river beds, the quartz mills, the towns, the improved farms, the dwellings of men, all attest the reality of the labor of thousands of men. But moral labor is represented not alone by the spires or cupolas of the churches in every town, but also in the peace and harmony of society; in the improved social structure. To the family and the innermost shrine of individual hearts, we go to find the representative of what men have done who are moral and religious workers. Their work shall abide as long as the sun and moon endureth. And in the smiling evidences around us we rejoice in all that the churches of every name, have done and been permitted to do. These labors must be satisfactory above all others. They are represented by an eternal reality, though no walls rise to attest it: though even moral results are not quickly visible. A missionary once stood on the roof of Gerard College, and said, "Stephen Gerard put his life into this pile; I will put mine into the lives and hearts of my fellow-men."

The reports from the various churches were interesting. Gradual accessions have been made to their membership. Those which were encumbered with debts are relieving themselves. The pastors are encouraged. Instances of individual liberality were mentioned which should open also the hearts of others. In one case a member in taking a letter of dismissal, remembered the church which he was about to leave, and bestowed handsomely of his gains upon the church and pastor. The work of churches in many instances rests upon the interest and liberality of a few individuals; and we know of a case where a minister felt that it would be his duty to leave his location, should one individual who is active in collecting his salary leave, as he had thought of doing. In no cases are pastors, so far as position and comfort are concerned, situated as pleasantly as they might be in older communities and with larger established churches, yet they are constant, believing that Providence has placed them here to lay foundations for the time to come, and they are encouraged by the evidences that their labors are not without present results. And here they will abide until assured that their work is done. Some have endured hardship; even necessities have pressed them; but they are thankful for what they have experienced of the faithfulness of Him whom they serve. Contact and familiarity with scenes of open wickedness, is not among the least of the evils incident to the lot of some. Familiarity with crime is both painful, and can in no sense be desirable. But happily the worst period has passed, and only here and there some new town exhibits any remnant of the open scenes of iniquity so familiar everywhere only a few years since. In all minds among us there is apparent a striving towards the highest usefulness, and a desire to know the source of spiritual power.

On the evening preceding adjournment, the members of both bodies, together with a considerable number of communicants of the city, united in celebrating the Lord's Supper. Rev. S. H. Willey and Rev. Martin Kellogg officiated. The former justly remarked, in reading the hymn,—

"Blest be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love,"—

that the time had never existed, in the history of this mission, when all the members could not in heart unite in singing those words. It was mentioned as a matter of gratitude to the God of peace, who had thus promoted Christian confidence and fellowship, instead of suffering human passions to lead to divisions and strifes. This is one source of the interest which binds the laborers to their work; and it is a strength which cannot exist when there is division or distrust. Personal regard and affection will overcome the distrust which differences of form, belief, and name are apt to engender. Mutual acquaintance must inspire mutual confidence among all who in truth are possessed of the spirit of Christ. If those who differ in creed knew each other,—if they were accustomed to counsel and commune together,—if they shared trials in common,—if it became wrought in their consciousness that their work, their aim, their comforts, and their cares are one,—the strength of personal regard and sympathy which would thus spring up should quite outweigh all minor partisan interests. Habitual intercourse and communion, even between widely differing sects, would thus break down the barriers of bigotry and aversion.

When men know each other, the faith and trials, the patience and devotion which are common to the true disciples of Christ, they will cease, each sect, to call down fire from heaven to consume those who walk not with them although they find them casting out spirits in the Master's name. Near knowledge and intimate association and the respect and sympathy therey inspired among true men, are the best antidotes against the fretting poison of the spirit of sect which is too commonly the spirit of strife.

Wherein we have been kept in such sympathy in our limited field, we are thankful, and attribute it to the necessities which have pressed us together and to the good grace of God which has spared us in this the evil of man's own ways thus far. And we are the more especially thankful that we dwell apart from noise and strife in the Church itself, when just now, every mail that comes from the East brings to our ears the sound of baptized strife. Surely the mission of the Church in the world is too great, and the haste with which it should accomplish that mission too urgent, and the moral forces entrusted to the Church for doing its work too precious, to permit that one portion should turn its weapons against the other, and thus both be weakened and the welfare of an unsaved world hindered. The battles of churches, like the war of nations, spring from trifles, and are waged to gratify the pride or spleen of leaders.

Notes from Church Reports.

From the reports of the churches presented at joint meetings of Synod and Association we select the following items of general interest:

To the First Congregational Church of San Francisco, eighteen have been added during the half year; nine upon profession. A few cases of hopeful conversion have occurred in the Sabbath school recently.

The Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Columbia had just concluded a contract for the erection of a brick house of worship, when the fire occurred the same day, which consumed most of the town. The work is deferred, but will, no doubt, be resumed another season, as a regular congregation fills the present edifice. An interesting prayer-meeting, of from twenty to forty persons, is maintained.

The Presbyterian Church of Placerville has been favored. Eight additions have occurred; seven upon profession.

The Pastor of the Howard Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, mentioned the maintenance of a weekly prayer and conference meeting for the officers of the Church exclusively, as a means of grace much prized, and which has proved very useful.

Nine have been added to the Rev. Mr. Benton's Church, of Sacramento, and eight to the Congregational Church of Nevada. This latter Church has from an early day kept alive a missionary spirit.

The following changes have taken place:

Rev. Martin Kellogg has succeeded Rev. J. G. Hall in Grass Valley. Rev. A. A. Baker has left Petaluma, and returned to the East on account of the health of his wife; and Rev. J. Pierpont is at present supplying that Church. Rev. J. S. Zelie has left Mokelumne Hill, and accepted a call to Santa Cruz. Rev. Mr. Corwin, after an absence of eleven months, has returned to San Jose.

Most of the churches are either entirely or nearly free from debt. At Petaluma, a beautiful church has been completed. The church at Oakland is being neatly finished; the congregation meantime worshipping in the grove. The communion-table was spread, a few Sabbaths since, under the oak trees. The Church of Nevada are rebuilding their house of worship; and the Church at Placerville are repairing, paying off a small debt, and building a study for the Pastor.

SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Sabbath School Union, for reports from the different Sabbath Schools' addresses, singing by the children, and prayer, will be held on Sunday evening, October 18th, in the Greenwich street Church, at 7½ o'clock. Superintendents, teachers, scholars and all interested in giving Sabbath School instruction to the young, are particularly invited to be present.

JOS. F. LAMLIN, Sec'y.

San Francisco, Oct 13, 1857.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ACCIDENT.—The Mail Steamship Golden Gate, which left this port on Monday, 5th inst., for Panama, with 638 passengers, returned at 11 o'clock, Saturday morning, (10th) in consequence of having broken her shaft. On Tuesday evening, about half-past eleven o'clock, when 350 miles below San Francisco, the centre shaft broke, thereby disabling the starboard engine and wheel. Only one-half of a revolution was made before the engines were stopped. The following afternoon, at 1 o'clock, (having drifted 30 miles during the repairs,) every obstacle was removed, and the steamer was on her way to San Francisco, where she arrived as above. The agents of the Company as soon the news reached them dispatched a steamer to Benicia and had the Golden Age fitted up, and she sailed on Sunday evening, less than thirty-six hours after the return of the other steamer. As the Age is the fastest vessel in the line, it is supposed the mails and passengers will not be more than three or four days beyond the usual time in reaching New York. The Company deserve credit for the dispatch with which the steamer was got ready and sent to sea.

Three prisoners escaped from the County Jail on Saturday night last. Their names are Samuel Miller, convicted of burglary in entering the house of Mrs. Haskell in St. Ann's Valley; Wm. Dixon, the boy thief, charged with stealing $480 from the Columbia House; and Frank Embrick, recently convicted in the Court of Sessions of grand larceny, in stealing money from a chest on board the bark *Emily Banning*. Embrick returned of his own accord the same night. The others are still at large. They effected their escape by picking the padlock of the inner grated door, there being no secure fastening on the outer one; so that it was a very easy matter for them to escape when not closely watched.

THE HOSPITAL.—By the report of the Board of Supervisors, Oct. 12th, it appears that the current expenses of the Hospital are $2000 a month. A vast improvement this upon the former system when, the citizens were taxed $5000 a month, although the contractors realized but a part of that amount. The present system is the just and equal one. About in this ratio is the improvement in every department of the public concerns of the city. The whole expenses of the city are now paid in cash. At the same meeting of Supervisors a communication was received from Sheriff Doane concerning the insecure condition of the County Jail.

ARRIVAL OF SPECIE.—On the 9th inst., the barque Adelaide arrived from Mazatlan, with $330,000 specie. On examining the cargo, it was found that one of the boxes of specie had been broken open, and robbed of $324. The carpenter of the vessel was arrested on suspicion of having committed the robbery.

SUICIDE.—A woman named Ann Gilmore committed suicide on the night of the 8th inst., at her residence on Jesse street, by cutting her throat with a razor. Cause, mental depression, and ill health. Deceased was the wife of Wm Gilmore, and a native of Ireland, aged thirty six years.

DIED.—John Fraser, who accidentally shot himself on the 5th inst., died from the effects of his injuries on the 8th inst.

The body of Thomas Turner, a colored sailor who was struck by the first mate of the ship Adelaide, Thomas P. Lewis, and knocked overboard and drowned, was picked up in the Bay on the 8th inst. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental drowning returned.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—An unknown man, ordinarily well dressed and about thirty years of age, committed suicide last Sunday morning about six o'clock, by jumping into the Bay off Stockton street wharf.

A woman named Mrs. Chapman was found dead in her chair on Sunday evening last in a house on Jackson street near the Bay. She had been drinking to excess and probably died in consequence of intemperate habits.

The *Morning Call* says that there is a deficiency in the Bullion Fund of the U. S. Mint in this city, of $379,000, subject to a reduction by what may be obtained from smelting and extracting the gold contained in the weepings of the institution.

LATER FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE SENATOR.

Horrible Massacre.

By the arrival of the *Senator*, we have Los Angeles dates to the 9th instant, San Diego to the 5th, and Santa Barbara to the 8th.

The San Diego *Herald* is in extacies over the arrival of the fifth overland mail with news *received here three weeks ago*. They issued an extra forthwith containing all the late news faom the Pimo villages, Fort Yuma, &c. The *Herald* says:

The fifth overland mail from San Antonio, Texas, arrived here this evening at 7½ o'clock, having made the trip in the extraordinary short time of 26 days and 12 hours, the shortest time on record. The mail came from the Pimo Villages in four days and six hours, and from the Colorado river in forty-eight hours exactly.

Leach's wagon train for the construction of the Southern road had not arrived at El Paso, but was daily expected. He had been delayed in Arkansas by the difficulty in getting teams, and also by the weight of his road accoutrements. He will commence operations almost immediately.

The mail of the 9th September, going east, was delayed two days in crossing the Rio Mimbres, on account of the floods. This is a singular circumstance, as the stream generally is not over a yard wide.

At the Pimo villages matters were grogressing finely. The rejoicings over the defeat of their enemies had been merged into preparations to resist the next attack, which was expected about the full of the moon. The Maricopa chiefs had sent word to the commander of the troops at Fort Yuma that if he did not keep the Yumas quiet they would come down and clean them all out. The commandant replied that as long as they did not interfere with the whites they could "drive ahead."

About one hundred Diegino Indians had crossed the Desert to assist the Yumas and Mohaves in their next expedition against the Pimos. Every man of the Yumas who could bear arms was going out. Several scouting parties had gone up the Gila.

The immigrants are nearly all in, a very few being left on the road. The last parties in found fine water and plenty of mezquite beans, within five miles of the Alamo wells. A large number of the immigrants are recruiting at Warner's ranch, where they find plenty of grass.

Los Angeles.

The following account is from Mormon authority, and may be true as to the massacre, but as to the circumstances which led to the catastrophe, we cannot credit such authority. The place where the murder was committed, and the friendly intercourse between the Mormons and the Indians afterwards, seem to implicate the Saints very seriously. J. Ward Christian writes to the Los Angeles *Star* as follows:

SAN BERNARDINO, Oct. 4, 1857.

I take this opportunity of informing you of the murder of an entire train of emigrants, on their way from Missouri and Arkansas to this State, via Great Salt Lake City; which took place, according to the best information I can possibly acquire, (which is, primarily, through Indians,) at the Mountain Meadows, which are at or near the rim of the Great Basin, and some distance south of the most southern Mormon settlements, between the 10th and 12th ult. It is absolutely one of the most horrible massacres I have ever had the painful necessity of relating.

The company consisted of about 130 or 135 men, women and children, and including some 40 or 45 capable of bearing arms. They were in possession of quite an amount of stock, consisting of horses, mules and oxen. The encampment was attacked about daylight in the morning, so say the Indians, by the combined forces of all the various tribes immediately in that section of the country. It appears that the majority of them were slain at the first onset made by the Indians.

The remaining force formed themselves into the best position their circumstances would allow; but, before they could make the necessary arrangements for protecting themselves from the arrows, there were but few left who were able to bear arms. After having corralled their wagons, and dug a ditch for their protection, they continued to fire upon the Indians for one or two days; but the Indians had so secreted themselves, that, according to their own statement, there was not one of them killed, and but few wounded. They (the emigrants) then sent out a flag of truce, borne by a little girl, and gave themselves up to the mercy of the savages, who immediately rushed in and slaughtered all of them, with the exception of fifteen infant children, that have since been purchased, with much difficulty, by the Mormon interpreters.

It seems, from a statement which I received from Elders Wm. Mathew and Wm. Hyde, who were in Great Salt Lake City at the time this train was there, recruiting their "fit out;" and were on the road to this place at the time when they were murdered, but several days' journey in the rear—somewhere about the Beaver Mountains, which is between Parawan and Fillmore cities—that the causes were something like these: The train camped at Corn Creek, near Fillmore City, where there is an Indian village, the inhabitants of which have raised a crop of wheat, and a few melons, &c. And in trading with the Indians they gave them cash for wheat, and they not knowing the value of coin were severely cheated. They wanted a blanket for a sack of wheat, but they gave them fifty cents, and told them that amount would *buy* a blanket.

They also had an ox with them which had died, and they put strychnine in him, for the purpose of poisoning the Indians; also put poison of some description in the water, which is standing in holes. This occasioned several deaths among them, within a few days after the departure of the train. And upon this, it seems, the Indians gathered themselves together, and had no doubt chosen the place of attack, and arranged everything before the train arrived at the place where they were murdered.

It was ascertained by some of the interpreters, from a few of the Indians who were left at Corn Creek, that most of the Indians in the country had left; but they could not learn for what purpose, and before any steps could be taken to ascertain for certain what was the cause, the story was told—they were all killed.

Yours truly, J. WARD CHRISTIAN.

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS.—During the week a large number of immigrants arrived in Los Angeles county from Texas and other Southern States, numbering over one hundred persons, bringing with them nearly a thousand head of stock. One party had a fight with the Apaches while passing through their country, and had one man killed and one wounded.

Rain had failed in the county to some extent, and the rancheros were rejoicing at the prospect of having a wet winter.

James P. Johnson was hung on the 3d instant, for the murder of Henry Wagner, in the month of March last. A large concourse of people were present to witness the execution.

THE VINTAGE.—The weather continues good, says the *Star*, although at one time its appearance created some alarm. The gathering of grapes for wine has commenced, while of the crop destined for the San Francisco market, the greater part will have been shipped by the next steamer. That which remains will, we believe, mostly be made into wine.

FROM ARIZONA TERRITORY.

Mr. Patrick O'Neil, late from the Gadsden Purchase, where he has resided during the last five months, has furnished the Los Angeles *Star* with the following news:

FIGHT WITH THE APACHES.—From Calabazas Mr. O'Neil brings intelligence that Capt. Newell, of the First Dragoons, had returned from his scout among the Apache Indians, which had been very successful. He had with him his own company G, company B, and a part of Major Fitzgerald's company. The Apaches had been committing excesses upon the emigrants at a spot called the Apache Cañon, a narrow gorge in the Chilica mountains. They had killed two men of one party, run off the stock and burned up four wagons. Capt. Newell came up with a tribe of the Apaches called Coyoteras, on the Gila river, near Mount Graham, about one hundred and fifty miles from the Cañon. These he attacked with such success, that, the day after the fight, the chief came into camp, and stated that, out of ninety warriors, he could only muster two men. Thirty or forty were left dead on the ground, the balance being either killed in the fight or having died from their wounds. Lieut. Davis and two men were slightly wounded by arrows. Capt. Newell brought in thirty or forty prisoners,—men, women, and children,—a large amount of stock, and burned up and destroyed the encampment, with the corn, wheat, &c. He also rescued two Mexican boys belonging to Sonora, and took them to Calabazas. The prisoners were sent to Fort Thorn, on the Rio Grande, the expedition being under the command of Col. Bonnivale, of that post. There was a large number of troops in the Indian country, from the forts on the above river and from Tueson.

MURDER OF WILLIAM LUDLEY.—Mr. William Ludley—at one time a miner on Salmon River, and whose brother now resides in the vicinity of Yreka—in the latter end of February bought a fourth share in a copper and lead mine, located about fifteen miles north of the town of Zonio, in Sonora. He had invested a considerable sum of money in the undertaking, having large supplies of provisions, cattle, implements, &c., and was successfully working his claim. Shortly after commencing operations, the unfortunate expedition under Mr. Crabb passed there, but he took no part with them, keeping steadily at his work. Shortly after the catastrophe which ended that expedition, the Mexicans of that neighborhood (probably the very men in his employment) came and arrested him, and then hung him for the crime of being an American.

THE RAINY SEASON, CROPS, &c.—The rainy season commences in this country in July, and the land is represented at present as being in a condition somewhat encouraging. In the Tueson valley the grass is said to be five or six feet high. But in a month or two it becomes dry, and the grass falls away, leaving all desolate and barren for the remainder of the year. The corn crop looks well, but there is very little of it.

ATTACK ON MEXICANS.—An attack was made on a party of Mexicans who were returning from Calabazas, where they had brought supplies for the Quartermaster's department from Sonora. When they had crossed the line on their way back, they were attacked by a party of Americans, said to be the remnant of the fillibuster party, and two of their number killed, and all their mules run off. Information being conveyed to Major Stein, he sent out a party in pursuit, who succeeded in arresting the supposed perpetrators of the deed, and in recovering all the animals. The accused were put in prison, but they effected their escape, and fled toward New Mexico.

LATER FROM OREGON.

By the arrival of the steamer *Commodore*, we have news from Oregon to Oct. 8th.

The Oregon Constitutional Convention adjourned on Friday, the 18th of September, having framed a State Constitution to be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection on the 8th of November next. It is provided that they shall vote for or against slavery, and by the result it is to be determined whether that undesirable institution shall or shall not exist in the new State. By the proposed Constitution, the Governor's salary is fixed at $1,500 a year, and the Secretary's at the same amount; and the Judges of the Supreme Court are to have $2,000 a year. No banks are allowed to be incorporated. Public officers are not to be impeached, but tried as criminals for any malfeasance in office, and punished by dismissal and otherwise when convicted. No Chinaman, not a resident of the State at the adoption of the Constitution, can ever hold any real estate or mining claim, or work any mining claim therein; and the Legislative Assembly must provide by law for carrying out these provisions in the most effectual manner.

THE COLVILLE MINES.—The *Oregonian* copies from a private letter, dated Fort Colville, August 28th, as follows:

A party of four men have just arrived from the Thompson River mines. They worked one month, and averaged three hundred dollars each. Provisions are very high there. Flour is worth $50 per hundred, and everything else in proportion. They say they only worked on the river, and none of the surrounding country has ever been prospected. Those mines are about six days' travel from Fort Hope, but there is no way by which horses can be taken, or any other means of conveyance by that route, so that persons wishing to go there will be compelled to travel via Colville Valley.

It is very unsafe for Americans here at present, so far as their property is concerned. The Indians are very troublesome; they steal animals, keep them a few days, and then demand that we shall pay something to redeem them.

The Ponduray mines pay about as usual, say from four to eight dollars per day. A party of twelve are about to start for the Thompson River mines; among them is Judge Yantis.

LIVELY TIMES IN THE DIVORCE BUSINESS.—The following cases of divorce were before the Twelfth District Court on Saturday last:

Mary Brown *v.* William Brown.—Decree of divorce granted.

Nancy Philip *v.* Thomas Philip.—Decree of divorce granted.

Francis Burtschell *v.* Anna B. Burtschell.—Decree of divorce ordered on plaintiff's filing affidavit required by rule of Court.

Malvina H. Traverse *v.* E. W. Traverse.—Bill dismissed and decree of divorce denied.

Victoria P. Hammond, by Walter H. Tompkins, her next friend, *v.* John F. Hammond.—Bill dismissed and decree of divorce denied, without prejudice.

Meyer *v.* Meyer.—Referred to N. Holland, Esq.

And in the Fourth District Court the same day:

Elizabeth Canterbury *v.* Samuel Canterbury.—Referred to L. Aldrich, Esq.

Three divorces granted, two denied, and two referred.

NATIONAL EMANCIPATION CONVENTION.—A convention of delegates from nearly all the Free States, and also from Missouri and Kansas, met in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 25th of August, for the purpose of devising means for the emancipation of all the slaves in the United States. Resolutions were adopted in reference to the subject, the principal of which would make the General Government the agent for the people in emancipating the slaves, said Government paying to each State abolishing slavery $150 for each slave; and further, that each State shall pay to the slaveholders $75 for each slave emancipated, the latter sum to be raised by a land tax, and the former on Government bonds. A National Compensating Emancipation Society was organized, and the following officers chosen: President, Prof. B. Silliman; Corresponding Secretary, Elihu Burritt; Treasurer, Robert Lindley Murray. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

☞ **The Affidavit of the World.**—It was a saying of the first Napoleon that there was no such word as impossible in the vocabulary of a great man. Difficulties which appal a mediocre intellect only stimulate the energies of a powerful mind. Newton conceived the idea of mapping the skies, and measuring the distance from planet to planet, from system to system, and he executed it. The godlike Washington, determined in the name of Liberty and Justice, to resist the mightiest and the wealthiest government in the world—and we are free. Others have made successful war on the common enemy, DISEASE; and in the foremost rank of these champions of humanity we place Professor HOLLOWAY. Happily we live in an age which does not delegate to posterity the duty of appreciating and rewarding its master minds. They carry with them the applause and gratitude of millions. So it has been with this extraordinary man. He has heard with his own ears the voice of approval which is to vibrate through the future. He has been the architect of his own fame, as well as future, and has seen with his own eyes the fabric which is to be his monument.

No remedies for the various disorders which afflict mankind have been so extensively used, so universally popular as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. It may, perhaps, be said that the newspaper press of the day affords vast facilities for giving publicity to new inventions and discoveries. We admit it, but it must be also remembered that the same medium which affords the opportunities to the discoverer and inventor is open to all who may challenge the correctness of his theory or impugn the value of its practical results. HOLLOWAY'S remedies for external and internal diseases stand before the world unassailed The conclusion is they are unassailable. But this is not all Their efficacy is not merely undenied, it is conceded by men of science, by incorporated institutions jealous of all innovations upon old rules and precedents, by governments watchful of the public interests and conservators of the public health. Even this is not the strongest evidence in their favor. The press may err, men of science may be mistaken, institutions may be deceived, governments may act hastily, but universal experiment is infallible. Preparations that have been tested by millions of people, civilized, semi-civilized and savage, in every quarter of the globe, and that have NEVER FAILED to produce the promised results, have received the highest sanction which any invention is capable of receiving. In fact, it may almost be said of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, that they have been authenticated by the AFFIDAVIT OF MANKIND.—[N. Y. Sunday Times.

DR. GUYSOTT'S
Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and
SARSAPARILLA.
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE IS PUT UP IN QUART BOTTLES.
Which is acknowledged to be the best Sarsaparilla made; and is certified by the wonderful cures it has performed.
Remember this is the only True and Original Article.
This medicine when used according to direction,
Will Cure Without Fail,
Scrofula, or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Old Sores, Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Disease of the Kidneys, Loss of Appetite, Disease arising from the use of Mercury, Pains in the Side and Shoulders, General Debility, Jaundice and Costiveness.
THE BEST FEMALE MEDICINE KNOWN.
The Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted for females of delicate health, resulting from the irregularity of menstrual discharges, and other diseases peculiar to their sex. We assure the afflicted that a bottle or two of
Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla
Will at once regulate those difficulties and renew the natural energies.
☞ CAUTION—Do not be imposed upon by unprincipled druggists. Take none but the GENUINE, which is put up in QUART BOTTLES, and sold by all RESPECTABLE druggists.
PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents,
132 Washington street, San Francisco
Also, Importers and General Agents for all the Genuine PATENT MEDICINES, and sell the same in quantities to suit at reduced rates. oct1 3m

☞ Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry—For the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Pain in the Breast or Side, etc.

A fair question. Answer it to suit yourself. Would you prefer to have health restored and life prolonged by (what our physicians say is) quackery, than to die scientifically? You all know of wonderful cures affected by Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and yet you entertain a kind of prejudice, because you choose to call it a patent medicine. It is only because you do not know Dr. Wistar. If your family physician had made a great medical discovery, could he not seal his bottle and cure a patient in Timbuctoo as well as at home? This is only the fact with Wistar's Balsam. It is imported to you, invalid. Throw away your delusions. Wistar's Balsam is performing wonderful cures It will cure you.

☞ BE CAUTIOUS! as there are many counterfeits. Look well at the signature before purchasing—take none unless it has the name of Sanford & Park engraved on the outside wrapper, as all others are BASE COUNTERFEITS.

PARK & WHITE are the only Agents, to whom all orders should be addressed. Also, Importers, Wholesale and Retail Agents of all valuable Patent Medicines, warranted genuine.
oct 132 Washington st., opposite the Market.

Fine, beautiful hair—jet black or brown;
Or tresses, curling and golden—
Is the certain result—without chance or doubt—
Of the use of LYON'S KATHAIRON.

☞ The immense sale of Lyon's Kathairon—nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year—proves its excellence and universal popularity. It restores the Hair after it has fallen out, invigorates and beautifies it—making it soft, curly, and glossy—cleanses it from all Scurf and Dandruff, and imparts to it a delightful perfume. The Ladies universally pronounce it the finest and most agreeable article ever used. Sold by all dealers everywhere. HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
Proprietors and Perfumers, 63 Liberty st., New York.
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THE LARGEST STOCK IN THIS STATE OF
Chemicals,
Drugs,
Medicines,
Perfumery,
Fancy Articles,
Dye Stuffs,
Acids,
And every article appertaining to the DRUG BUSINESS, which we offer at reduced rates, wholesale and retail.
CROWELL, CRANE & BRIGHAM,
oc8 1m 131 Commercial street.

THE FASHIONS.
MESSRS. BOUCHER & GARWIG,
Strahl's New Building,
123 Sacramento Street, above Montgomery,
WOULD call the attention of gentlemen wishing Clothing made to order, to their well-selected and beautiful assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VELVETS,
And the choicest SILKS for Vesting, of the very latest styles.
Gentlemen wishing their Clothing made in the best and most fashionable manner, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. No gentleman will be asked to take our work unless we give full satisfaction in every particular.
N B—Our material is of the best quality to be had, made by experienced workmen; the make, fit and appearance surpassed by none in the city. oc8

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,
PIONEER
Furniture Warerooms,
CALIFORNIA STREET, NOS. 115 & 117
(Corner of Leidesdorff Street.)
SELLING OFF
..AT..
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
Orders from the Country
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO,
AT THE
LOWEST RATES.
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Life, Health, Vigor Secured.
Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial is spreading health, hope and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. Strange, that a herb casually discovered in the deserts under the Equator, where civilization is unknown, should be destined to work a complete revolution in Medical Science. The faculty are puzzled. Where all other medicines fail, and the patient seems going down stage by stage, to the weakness of utter helplessness, this preparation arrests the progress of debilitation at once. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of head ache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental systems. These facts are vouched by the highest written testimony; they are patent to the experience of every human being who has give the Cordial a trial.
The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars. C. H. RING, Proprietor,
192 Broadway, New York.
Agents for California—R. Hall & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 143 and 145 Clay st., San Francisco; and C & A. J. Langley, 43 Long Wharf. se17

☞ TYPE! TYPE! Don't Loose Your Clean Linen—A nice lot of Type and Ink of the real Metcalf make, for marking clothes, to be used without preparation, and the ink is warranted indelible if properly used, Also, a few Stencil Letter of various sizes.
NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY CO.,
Corner of Battery street and Long Wharf,
dec-13-1y San Francisco.

☞ Holloway's Ointment is invaluable for the cure of Bad Legs, Sore Breasts, and Wounds, even of 20 years' standing. Cases that have been long considered as past all cure, readily yield to its wonderful efficacy. Sold at themanufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c, 62½c. and $1 per pot.

JOHN W. TUCKER,
Importer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer
....IN....
WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
Silver Ware,
JEWELRY
....AND....
SILVER PLATED WARE.
QUARTZ WORK
Of all kinds Constantly on Hand.
WATCHES REPAIRED with care & Warranted
....AT....
NO. 125 MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the article had been selected under their own supervision.
☞ Persons in the Interior wishing a
WATCH
Made of
Gold of their Own Digging
Can have it done by forwarding the Gold to the undersigned, at his address as above, where also may be found a fine assortment of
PATENT LEVER MOVEMENTS,
Ready for Casing. jy30

R. HALL & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
143 & 145 CLAY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Have always on hand a full assortment of
PURE
Drugs,
Medicines,
Chemicals,
And all the Patent Medicines of the age, at the lowest possible prices.
Orders from the country promptly attended to. se17

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MANUFACTURER of MINERAL TEETH
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Block Work.
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Between Montgomery and Kearny,
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LAND--LAND.
FOR SALE.—THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY Acres of Land, situated four miles from San Jose. Title confirmed and indisputable. The land is well fenced. Price, $3,500.
Inquire at the office of
DR. BENJAMIN CORY.
San Jose, Sept. 15, 1857. oct1

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Corner of California and Sansome Streets,
EARTHQUAKE PROOF.

THIS WELL KNOWN and popular Establishment offers superior inducements to the traveling public, and to those wishing a quiet home. It is situated in convenient proximity to the business centre, and is conducted on the European plan.
The Proprietor, who has been engaged in this house since 1853, solicits a continuance of the patronage of his many friends, which, as heretofore, he will endeavor to merit by strict attention to their wants and comfort.
se17 G. W. FRINK, Proprietor.

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NAMES ENGRAVED
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BEAUTIFUL DESIGN
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T. C. BOYD,
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STILL TRIUMPHANT!
UNDER THE OLD MOTTO OF
"BETTER CLOTHING FOR LESS MONEY THAN CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE IN SAN FRANCISCO."
Constantly on hand—
Fine Black Frock and Dress Coats,
TALMAS, RAGLANS,
BLACK AND FANCY PANTS.
Also, every variety of
Gents' Clothing and Furnishing Goods,
HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES & CARPET BAGS,
Which we can and will sell cheaper than any other house in San Francisco.
☞ Remember the
BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
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CARPETS,
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WHOLESALE
AND
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AT NEW YORK DRY GOODS STORE.
CHEAP DRY GOODS! 53 MONTGOMERY STREET.
RICH SILK ROBES,
New Style of Stella Shawls,
RICH CASHMERE SCARFS,
FRENCH LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,
FRENCH CAMBRICS AND JACONETS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES
Ladies' Skirts, Hooped Skeleton,
CROWN, GRASS CLOTH, CORDED AND EMBROIDERED LADIES' AND MISSES' ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSE;
Gents' Shirts, Drawers, Gloves and
HOSIERY;
Together with
A large stock of Carpetings, Mattings, Blankets, Flannels, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Satinets, Cassimeres, Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings.
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BETWEEN PINE AND BUSH STREETS.
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THE LUXURIES OF
GOOD TEA AND COFFEE
Can be had by purchasing of the

EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY.
jy9 3m

HATS! HATS!!
FALL STYLE -- 1857.
FISHER & CO.,
Introducers & Leaders of Styles,
Will offer to the Public, on
SATURDAY.....AUGUST 9TH,
....THEIR....
FALL AND WINTER STYLE,
Which has never been equalled in beauty and utility. Gentlemen are invited to call. Also, a large and fashionable assortment of new and desirable Goods, at Wholesale and Retail.
MONTGOMERY STREET,
Corner of Commercial. au13 3m

LITTLE & CO.,
APOTHECARIES' HALL,
No. 137 Montgomery street.
Little & Co.
Are regularly educated Apothecaries, graduates of Pharmaceutical Colleges; and confidently assert that they are the BEST QUALIFIED dispensers of MEDICINE in California.
Little & Co.
Challenge a comparison of their establishment with ANY Apothecary Store in the United States,
Little & Co.
Sell the BEST QUALITY OF MEDICINES at ONE-HALF the price asked by other Apothecaries
Little & Co.
Wish it distinctly understood that NO MISTAKES or BLUNDERS have EVER occurred in their establishment.
Little & Co.
Rely upon their own merits for patronage and PAY NO COMMISSIONS.
Little & Co.
Have no Doctor interested with them to send them business.
Little & Co.
Put up more Physicians' Prescriptions than any THREE APOTHECARIES in the city, and do a larger retail business than any Apothecary Store in the United States
Little & Co.
Respectfully invite the patronage of those who wish to obtain PURE MEDICINES at MODERATE prices.
au13 tf

CONSUMPTION CURED
BY INHALING
Medicated Vapor.
FROM THE EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE I HAVE had in the practice of Inhalation of Medicated Vapor for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Palpitation of the Heart, &c., I am satisfied that it is the only rational treatment that can be employed with any hope of benefit to the patient.
I am convinced that ulcers in the lungs can only be cured by the direct application of the remedies to the diseased parts, and not by introducing medicines into the stomach.
I am satisfied that most of the medicines used by the profession do more harm than good by destroying the tone of the stomach, producing emaciation, loss of vital action, vitiating the circulating fluid, and in the end, death.
I am satisfied that if the medical profession would discard their pitiful jealousies, their singular distrust of new theories, and new remedies, and would seriously examine the treatment of lung and throat diseases by Inhalation of Medicated Vapor, that in one year the mortality from this source would be lessened one-third, if not one-half.
I am SATISFIED THAT CONSUMPTION IN ITS INCIPIENT STAGE CAN BE CURED, but becomes mortal by neglect, and hence, any one suffering from lung disease should LOSE NO TIME in seeking the aid of this treatment.
The prominent symptoms of Consumption are—Slight hacking cough, mostly perceptible on rising in the morning or on going to bed; tickling in the throat; sensible increase of the cough accompanied by a heavy, yellow mucus expectoration; Haemoptytis or raising of blood, which is one of the worst symptoms, as it indicates that tubercles have already formed in the lungs; pain in the chest or sides attended with difficulty of breathing; chills running up the back and through the limbs; hectic fever; night sweats; loss of appetite; diarrhoea, etc., etc.
I would therefore invite all who are suffering from the above described symptoms to try Medicated Vapor, as the best remedy. It will certainly do no harm, and if you desire to regain health, I assure you, it is the only effectual and rational treatment ever employed to relieve these deplorable maladies.
N. B.—Those wishing to consult me by letter, can do so by addressing S. M. TIBBETS, M. D. at 135 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
Jy9 S. M. TIBBETS, M. D.

THE FINEST
ASSORTMENT
IN THE CITY
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CLOTHING
....AND....
Gentlemen's
FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS, CAPS,
TRUNKS AND VALISES,
Can be found at
S. L. WILSON & CO.'S,
S. E. corner of Commercial and Sansome streets
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PAPER HANGINGS,
CHEAP CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
CURTAIN MATERIALS
SHADES, HOLLAND, ETC.,
For Sale, Cheaper than the Cheapest,
FOR CASH,
....AT....
GEORGE F. WATSON'S,
NO. 126 CLAY STREET.
jy9-3m

Fruit Trees.
WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING list of Trees, all of which are grown without irrigation, large and well branched. The price will be less than one-half the price of freight from New York to San Francisco. The Nursery is growing between orchard rows, and must be removed.

50,000 Peach	2 years from bud,	10 to 14 feet;
220,000 "	1 " " "	8 to 12 feet;
30,000 Nectarine	1 " " "	8 to 12 feet;
30,000 Apricot	1 " " "	8 to 12 feet;
40,000 Plum	2 " " "	12 to 16 feet;
40,000 Cherry	2 " " "	10 to 14 feet;
60,000 Pear	2 " " "	8 to 12 feet;
100,000 Apple	2 & 3 " " "	4 to 12 feet;
300,000 Mazzard Cherry Stocks, 5 to 7 ft, VERY CHEAP.		

G. G. BRIGGS,
se3 Briggs' Nurseries, near Marysville, Cal.

DR. C. C. KNOWLES,
DENTIST,
Has removed from Montgomery street to 166 Clay street north side, between Montgomery and Kearny.
San Francisco, July 17, 1857. jy16